

FRIDAY and SATURDAY SPECIALS

ALL PLAIN OLIVES		
25c size	20c	Bottle Pickles, 15c
15c size	10c	Pork Sausages
10c size 3 for	25c	Hog liver 3 for
Chili Sauce, 25c size	20c	Shoulder Pork
Chili Sauce, 15c size	12c	Rib Stew
All 20c can Beans	18c	Steak
All 15c can Beans	13c	Veal Stew
		Butter

No more goods left if not paid for when delivered.

STRICTLY CASH MARKET

F. H. Milks

Phone No. 2

Splendid Entertainment and Music at Chautauqua, Next Week.

The indications point to this being an unusually successful Chautauqua year and the Community program which is to be given in Grayling for five days August 8 to August 12 inclusive, includes a splendid list of attractions.

Special features of the Chautauqua this year will be "Patriotic Day" and the Junior Chautauqua for boys and girls. Many children have already earned the money to pay for their Chautauqua tickets and as a reward will receive a special badge from the playground supervisor on her arrival. Musically the program this year is exceptionally strong. There will be the Mrs. Wilbur Starr Concert Party, composed of four highly talented and experienced ladies, using the violin, piano, cello, and flute, and varying their instrumental program with vocal selections, pianologues, reading and costume numbers.

Then we have this year for the first time a company of negro jubilee singers, under the leadership of W. A. Haun, giving the soulful tunes of the old plantations and the wonderfully soothing melodies of the southland; music such as can be heard no place else in the world except from the lips of the American darkey.

On the third day are Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters, entertainers of quality, who are original, versatile and talented. Their program consists of readings, including both the ridiculous and serious, character sketches in costume, piano monologues in great variety, while Mrs. Winters gives her famous bird songs and whistling solos.

And then comes band day with its most thrilling of all music. Our band this year is the best we have ever had on the Chautauqua, led by Francesco Pallaria, who is dynamic, dramatic and decidedly spectacular. For four years he played on the Battleship Kansas in the United States Navy. Since that time he has appeared with his band in nearly all of the large cities in this country. As one of the newspapers reporting his work last summer said: "The clever little Italian director was a wizard. One minute he was at one end of the stage, and the next at the other and the slightest movement of his finger tip met with a ready response from the members of his band. It seemed as if the band was one huge instrument upon which Signor Pallaria played alone, so in harmony, so delicate and soft and so powerfully superb were in the climaxes. Not only

the members of the band felt the magnetism and power of Pallaria, but the audiences voiced their appreciation by bursts of applause, even before the completion of some of the numbers."

On the last day of the Chautauqua comes the Handel choir, a company trained and coached by Mme. Mabelle Wagner Shank, who formerly was a member of Henry W. Savage's operatic forces in New York City, and now one of the foremost creators of Chautauqua companies in the country. Mme. Shank has recently produced a number of Edison records which are very popular. The Handel Choir's program will consist partly of masterpieces of sacred music sung in choral vestments, and partly of popular gems from light and grand opera. There will also be novelty numbers, such as Harry Lauder impersonation, by John McDermott, piano accordion selections by Mrs. McDermott and selections from Madame Butterfly and the popular Poor Butterfly, sung in costume by Madame Shank herself. Their night program will be closed by an original sketch "In the Days of '64" in which the members of the choir will appear in the costumes of our grandfathers and grandmothers and will sing the old songs that bring with them a flood of memories and a thousand recollections.

It Will Happen Here if We Fail to Stop Them.

Below is an extract from a "Proclamation" posted in northern France immediately after the Germans had conquered the territory. The same thing will happen here if we fail to hold the fighting to the valley of the Rhine. It is the avowed intention of the Prussian government to come to America to collect from us the entire cost of the war, using pillaging armies to bring us to terms if necessary. The proclamation posted on the homes of French families follows:

"All inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under 14 and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time."

An officer will decide definitely which person shall be taken to the concentration camps. All appeals will be useless.

It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interests with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woolen blanket, strong shoes and linen. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy."

This is Cherry Week

This fruit is now on the market and this is the time for canning. These are all Michigan fruits and of the highest flavor and quality. Place your orders at once for prompt delivery or later.

Plenty of Green Vegetables

The best Michigan products

All Kinds of Spices for Preserving and Pickling

H. Petersen, GROCER
Phone No. 25

GAYLORD ATTORNEYS SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE OF LAW.

After Trial Before Judge Weist of Lansing Were Found Guilty of Malpractice.

Disbarment proceedings against Prosecuting Attorney William A. Harrington and Attorney John M. Rhodes, Gaylord, came up for hearing Monday afternoon before Judge Weist of Lansing.

The charge against each is the suppression of evidence or in subordination of perjury. There was also a charge of embezzlement against Attorney Rhodes.

The first charge grew out of a suit against the Patrons Mutual Insurance company, which was sued by Henry Shields, an Osage county farmer, for fire loss. Attorney Rhodes was attorney for Mr. Shields and Mr. Harrington counsel.

It also is alleged that Attorney Rhodes made certain collections and failed to turn over the money.

William T. Yeo, of West Branch, was appointed friend of the court by Judge Weist.

Judge Weist found each guilty of malpractice and for discipline suspended them from practicing law anywhere in Michigan for the period of six months.

Rhodes is a young attorney and a graduate from the Detroit school of law in 1915 and he began practice in Gaylord the same year, at the age of 23 years. Harrington has practiced 30 years and is prosecuting attorney of Osage county. The charges in the petition for disbarment were for suppression of evidence or in subordination of perjury. This grew out of a case of Shields vs. Patrons Mutual Insurance company in which case these attorneys represented the plaintiff.

The most material witnesses in the trial were the defendants themselves, and the question of greatest importance was that in relation to a certain insurance policy that had been offered in evidence at the Shields-Patrons Mutual trial in April 1916. The respondents objected to it being received in evidence, claiming that it was not complete and that pages three and four were missing.

Plaintiff Shields was on the stand and swore that what was there was all of the policy. G. C. Liebrand, attorney for the Company said page three contained the by-laws and page four a copy of the application, and were a part of the policy. There being no evidence before the court to show that there was any part of the policy missing it was accepted, Judge Sharpe stating that if cross-examination proved that exhibit was not complete motion to withdraw would be granted. It was the missing part upon which the respondents depended for defense.

This part of the policy, it later developed was in the pocket of Attorney Harrington and had been detached before coming into court by Rhodes and himself. This was done to place the respondent at a disadvantage, it misled the court and caused the plaintiff to swear falsely unknowingly.

At first Rhodes appeared to evade the questions put to him on cross-examination and when finally cornered by the sharp questions put to him by Attorneys Carney of Kalamazoo and Yeo of West Branch, he admitted reluctantly that he had done wrong and stated that this was his first case in circuit court and that he was new at the business and also that he had been advised by Attorney Harrington to conceal part of the policy, in the manner in which it was done.

Mr. Harrington, on the stand, accepted the blame for himself and Rhodes and declared that he believed he was right in removing part of the policy and concealing the fact from the court.

In his summary of the case Judge Weist severely scored the two defendant attorneys and pronounced them both guilty of malpractice. His sentence was that they should be suspended from practicing law in Michigan for six months.

The case of embezzlement against Rhodes was dropped because of the non-appearance of the two principal witnesses.

Teachers' Examination.

The regular Teachers' examination will be held in the Court house at Grayling on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 9th, 10th and 11th. Questions in reading will be based on reading as outlined in the Course of Study for elementary schools and Course of Study for Normal training classes. Part of the questions in physiology and in grammar will be based on the reading circle books for 1917.

Jas. A. Kalahar,
Com. of Schools.

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Local Board for Crawford County, State of Michigan.

NOTICE OF CALL AND TO APPEAR FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

The following-named persons are hereby notified that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, they are called for military service of the United States by this Local Board.

The serial number and the order number of each of such persons is shown below. They will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the

6th Day of August, 1917, at Nine o'clock a. m.

Any claim for exemption or discharge must be made on forms which may be procured, or the form of which may be copied at the office of the Local Board, and must be filed at the office of this Local Board on or before the seventh day after the date of posting of this notice.

Your attention is called to the penalties for violation or evasion of the Selective Service Law approved May 18, 1917, and of the Rules and Regulations which may be consulted at this office.

Order No.	Serial No.	Name	Address on Registration Card
1	258	Roy Orlando Milnes,	Grayling, Michigan
2	337	Ace Schram,	" "
3	275	Hans Peter Wilhelm Nelson,	" "
4	126	George Milton Collen,	" "
5	107	Laurvs Christensen Bundgaard,	" "
6	373	Thomas L. Wakeley,	Lovells, "
7	309	Clarence William Riggs,	Grayling, "
8	43	Benjamin Harrison Horton,	Frederic, "
9	420	Fred Harrison Hartman,	Eldorado, "
10	10	Earnest Lynn Kile,	Roscommon, "
11	140	Roy Cruickshank,	Alger, "
12	18	James Joseph Moriarty,	Roscommon, "
13	182	Harry Hill,	Grayling, "
14	46	Nicholas Kukto,	Frederic, "
15	223	Antti Kemp,	Grayling, "
16	117	Walter Frankliu Barton,	" "
17	390	Fred L. Lee,	Lovells, "
18	75	John Rosky,	Deward, "
19	280	Haus Niederer,	Grayling, "
20	332	Lee August Schmaltz,	" "
21	379	Carl C. Whiteford,	" "
22	194	William David Harger,	Riverview, "
23	298	Felix Puksta,	Grayling, "
24	343	Alfred Sorenson,	" "
25	15	Albert Moon,	" "
26	355	Charles Alonzo Trayer,	" "
27	218	Rikhart Kuitunar,	" "
28	31	Samuel Cantrell,	Frederic, "

WILLIAM H. CODY, Chairman.

Date of posting of notice First, August, 1917

Notice of Call and to Appear for Physical Examination

The serial number and the order number of each of such persons is shown below. They will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the

7th Day of August, 1917, at Nine o'clock a. m.

Order No.	Serial No.	Name	Address on Registration Card
29	183	John Hiltz,	Grayling, Michigan
30	56	Stanley Magarysk,	Frederic, "
31	5	Rudolph Danick,	Grayling, "
32	350	James Isaac Somerville,	" "
33	54	John Middleton,	Frederic, "
34	269	Arthur Clifton McIntyre,	Grayling, "
35	335	Lawrence Shellenbarger,	Roscommon, "
36	341	Matt Salo,	Grayling, "
37	391	Michael D. McCormick,	Lovells, "
38	353	John Sweeney,	Chicago, Illinois
39	360	Elmer Clark Votor,	Anderson, Indiana
40	72	Otis Weaver,	Frederic, Michigan
41	356	Carl A. Thurston,	Grayling, "
42	112	Ransom William Burgess,	" "
43	128	Robert Conway,	" "
44	11	Loren Moon,	" "
45	363	Toivo Viuhinen,	" "
46	6	Philip Joseph Florreich,	Roscommon, "
47	327	Cletus St. Pierre,	Grayling, "
48	93	George Frederic Bugby,	" "
49	345	Adam Swiderski,	" "
50	103	Floyd Beach,	" "
51	154	Adolph Erholtz,	Duluth, Minnesota
52	51	Peter Leshok,	Not given.
53	30	Samuel C. Corning,	Minneapolis, Minn.
54	199	Carl John Jensen,	Grayling, Michigan
55	388	Carl Kellogg,	Lovells, "

WILLIAM H. CODY, Chairman.

Date of posting of notice First, August, 1917.

Notice of Call and to Appear for Physical Examination

The serial number and the order number of each of such persons is shown below. They will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the

8th Day of August, 1917, at Nine o'clock a. m.

Order No.	Serial No.	Name	Address on Registration Card
56	406	John Theodor Parsons,	Frederic, Michigan
57	25	John Richard Armstrong,	" "
58	392	Judson F. McCormick,	Lovells, "
59	383	Albert Munroe Eagon,	" "
60	122	Ira Alvin Curier,	Grayling, "
61	222	Albin Kekko,	" "
62	297	Stanley Plekna,	" "
63	321	Harry E. Simpson,	" "
64	368	Glenn Alexander Wilcox,	" "
65	320	James Patrick Scott,	" "
66	121	John Edward Cuthbertson,	" "
67	221	Anton Kangas,	" "
68	292	Earl Andrew Penn,	" "
69	312	Emil Ranta,	" "
70	90	Eggie Bugby,	" "
71	191	Charles Alvin Hawley,	" "
72	130	Samuel K. Collen,	" "
73	168	Lloyd Gierke,	" "
74	424	Frank George Newell,	Roscommon, "
75	173	Harry Hamlett,	Grayling, "
76	300	William Pagel,	" "
77	278	Dirk Nanninga,	" "
78	336	John Sikula,	" "
79	212	Earl Kidd,	" "
80	49	Joseph Kawalaki,	Frederic, "
81	8	Marion Ray Hopkins,	" "
82	305	Emanuel Axel Rasmussen,	Grayling, "

WILLIAM H. CODY, Chairman.

Date of posting of notice First, August, 1917.

THE NEW "PATRIOT" MILITARY MIDDIES

Summer's Craze Smart and Sensible
Military Styles

Made of Lonsdale Drill, collars and cuffs trimmed with fast color Galatea in blue, Copenhagen, red and all white. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each, in all sizes.

Middies of the Minute

"Patriot" in Name
Military in Style
Loyal in Service
Comfortable in Action
Victorious over all others

Ladies' White Sport Skirts

New styles, large pockets, fancy belts, all sizes. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

MODEL BREAD

Delicious
Satisfying
Wholesome

The best that high quality materials and skill can produce in a modern-equipped bakery.

At the high price and scarcity of fuel you cannot afford to do your own baking; besides the hot kitchen is not conducive to good health and sweet temper.

Model Bakery and Grocery

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

WANT A GOOD POSITION?
PREPARE YOURSELF BY ATTENDING AN ACCREDITED
UNIVERSITY
St. Mary's University
ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY, 1000 WEST GRAND RIVER AVE.

Special Reductions

Lot children's \$2.00	98c	One line girls' 75c	29c
hite shoes		straw hats for	
Lot children's \$1.50	79c	One lot boys' 25c	10c
white oxfords		straw hats	

Special prices on all ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, white and black, also on ladies' white shoes.

SPECIAL SALE

Men's 75c Union	49c	Men's \$1.25 Union	89c
Suit		Suit	
Boys' Suits, \$3.50 and \$4.00		value, at	\$2.89

Max Landsberg

Opposite Russel Hotel

STRIKE OF MINERS PLOT TO HAMPER U.S.

I. W. W. AGITATORS SUCCEED IN
CAUSING WALKOUT IN
UPPER PENINSULA.

DEMAND \$6 FOR SIX HOUR DAY

Declare Force Will Be Used to Prevent
Mines From Being Operated
By Strike Breakers.

Beaumont, Mich.—Treason, calling itself the Industrial Workers of the World, has struck to break the right arm of American industry in this war and cripple American ship-building, American shell-making, American war-winning.

Unheeded by the booming of great guns or the dash of soldiers "going over the top," the I. W. W.'s drive to close the great iron mines of the Gogebic range began Monday morning with the strike of the miners at the Colby-Ironton and Yale mines.

In itself, compared to the number of men at work on the range, the numbers are not the significant thing here. The sinister aspect of the thing is what they represent, the I. W. W., and the fact that the I. W. W. has been hissing treason into the ears of the miners through all the iron and copper country.

At a meeting Sunday, which was attended by 300 miners, a general strike was ordered by a vote of 189 to 30. A number present did not vote.

The strikers declared that force would be used to prevent the mines from being operated by strike breakers.

To assist in quelling disorders the mounted constabulary of the state arrived here to take charge of the situation. These men were sent to the district by the action of Governor A. E. Sleeper, who acquainted himself with the conditions here in a personal visit last week.

Mine superintendents, the police and the sheriff have sworn in a large number of deputies.

Mine owners declared they could not meet the demands of the men, which include wages of \$6 for six hours work a day for underground workmen and \$4 for eight hours work on the surface.

ARMY NEEDS 24,000 DOCTORS

Two Out of Every Nine, 22 to 55 Years
Old, Will Be Called.

Washington—Fully 24,000 physicians, or two out of every nine of military age in the country, will be needed by the new American armies, the war department announced, in addition to 120,000 enlisted men who must be procured for the medical corps.

Half of these physicians and enlisted men will be needed by October 1. They already are going into training camps to fit them for service at the rate of 200 a day at Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Des Moines, Ia., and Alftentown, Pa.

Three months' training is given the officers and men. About 13,500 officers and men are now under training at these camps.

The demand for physicians is probably the heaviest made by the war on any profession and the department says the medical men of the country are meeting it readily.

There are approximately 90,000 physicians of military age, 22 to 55 years, in the country. By a system of selection these will be mobilized and drawn from each community in proportion to the number available, so as not to leave any community without adequate protection.

After their three months' training a detachment of the medical officers for each regiment will be sent to each national army, national guard and regular army camp ahead of the troops to supervise preparations necessary for safeguarding health.

BRITISH WARSHIP TORPEDOED

Thirty-eight Die When 11,000 Ton
Cruiser Is Sunk.

London—The British cruiser Ariadne, of 11,000 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official statement issued by the British admiralty. Thirty-eight of the Ariadne's crew were killed by the explosion. All others were saved.

The Ariadne was an old ship built in 1898. She was 450 feet long, 69 feet beam and had a maximum draft of 27 1/2 feet. Her complement consisted of 677 officers and men.

The Ariadne carried 16 six-inch guns, 12 12-pounders and a number of smaller guns. She also was equipped with two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Howell—Thomas Mitchell, 60 years old, is dead from self-inflicted revolver wounds.

Grand Rapids—At a meeting of the state horticultural board Robert D. Graham presented the state with 50 acres of orchard land to be used as a state experimental farm. The land is situated in Walker township, is under cultivation and is already stocked with fruit trees. It is to be known as the Graham Horticultural farm. An expert will be employed and \$20,000 is to be expended in improvements.

Port Huron—Reports from Judge Hart, of the juvenile court, and the police show that boy thieves are on the reform in Port Huron. No arrests have been made in a month, whereas eight or ten a week has been the former record.

Jackson—Valentine Beebe, 12 years old, tried to save her cousin, Elgin J. Reasner, seven years old, when he stepped beyond his depth at the Vandercloek amusement resort south of here. They both drowned. The girl came from Owasco five weeks ago to visit her uncle.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Saginaw—A local hotel has advertised for elevator girls as a result of war shortage of help.

Flint—State Christian Endeavor societies numbering 600 will meet here in annual convention August 22 to 26.

Lapeer—Lapeer county has been organized for supervised child play by the American Playground and Recreation association.

Kalamazoo—H. E. Hapner, 25 years old, Fort Wayne, Ind., G. R. & L. Brennan, was killed when he leaped from his cab near Plainwell. A bridge standard hurled him into the Kalamazoo river.

Port Huron—An 18-foot concrete road will be constructed at once between Gratiot Inn and the Salliac county line. It will be continued through Huron, Tuscola, and Bay counties to Bay City.

Adrian—Willard A. Collins, of Palmyra township, was the first man in Lenawee county to be prosecuted for driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Within 36 hours after paying a \$50 fine and costs he was in jail again charged with a second violation for which he paid an additional \$50 and costs. He was also sent to jail for 10 days.

Detroit—Henry Ford has filed a bill of complaint in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Tribune in the circuit court. The Solomon News company, of Detroit, is named co-defendant. The libel suit grew out of a story printed by the Chicago paper in which it is charged, Mr. Ford was accused of having told employees of his company they would be discharged if they joined the National Guard. Editorial comment which followed also is cited in the complaint.

Lawrence—Fred Wright, believed to have been despondent over the draft, killed himself. This is the second self-inflicted death to occur here in a week.

Port Huron—Mrs. David McMorran has purchased 500 pounds of yarn from Canadian mills at \$1.35 a pound for Red Cross workers. Wool supply houses in the United States asked \$2 a pound.

Benton Harbor—Lightning killed John Duke, Omaha, while he was bathing at Lakeside, a village north of here. Frederick Rich, Chicago, a companion, was revived by first aid treatment.

Pontiac—Company E is recruited to within a few men of its war strength. At the armory it was said that 29 men are in training here, waiting for uniforms and equipment before joining the company at Fort Brady.

Ypsilanti—Convocation exercises will be held for the summer normal graduates August 2 at Pease auditorium. Professor F. B. Pearson, state superintendent of public instruction of Ohio, will speak on "World Building."

Holland—Milton, 5-year-old son of Peter Ossewaarde, a Zeeland merchant, was drowned while swimming in Black lake. His frightened companion Simon Wierda, ran a distance of two miles to Zeeland to summon help. The body was recovered.

Iron Mountain—Ruby Carey, 14 years old, was killed and Edna and Florence Carey, 7 and 8 years old, respectively, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carey, were seriously injured, when an auto in which they were riding was struck by a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train.

An Arbor—A wholesale poisoning some time next winter, was averted. A local woman went into a drug store and asked for a small quantity of deadly poison, explaining to the clerk that she was putting up fruits and vegetables, and intended using the drug as a preservative. The clerk turned faint, for the drug is not only deadly, but violent in its effects. She had mistaken the name of the drug to be used.

Yale—The Mennonite Brethren in Christ will hold their state camp meeting at Yale from August 21 to 2.

St. Louis—The dates of the St. Louis county fairs are Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31. Night shows and the Short Ship races are the features.

Port Huron—Plans for the construction of additional building to the Grand Trunk shops now being erected have been received by the superintendent of construction.

Muskegon—Samuel T. Cramblett has successfully passed the rigid examination for the aviation corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, having received his commission as captain.

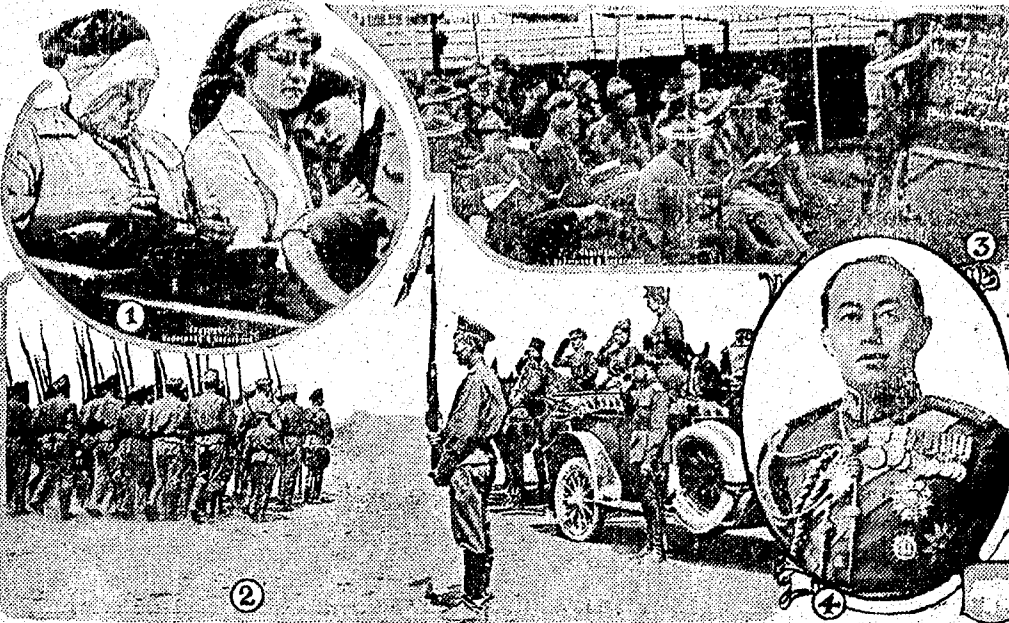
Muskegon—Dr. Burns R. Pastman, who gave up his practice in Muskegon to join the medical corps of the United States army, has been commissioned as first lieutenant, according to word received here from Washington.

Port Huron—The body of Edward Johnson, 50 years old, St. Clair township farmer, was recovered from Smith creek. It is believed he died from cramps while swimming after some cattle which had strayed away from the farm.

Muskegon—Carrying out its threat to handle all of the coal used by the public schools itself, its end of work with dealers, the board of education is now enlarging bins in various buildings here. A vessel will be chartered and coal shipped direct to Muskegon.

Muskegon—Although the early crop of potatoes in Muskegon county is small, the result of unfavorable weather, the later crop appears to be many times that of last year, so enormous have been the plantings.

Saginaw—Someone walked off with a bronze fountain at Meridian-Whittier National some months ago. Now E. C. Meridian, one of the donors of the fountain, and W. D. Paddock, a New York artist, who designed the fountain, have offered to pay half the cost of installing another one. The city will accept the offer.



1—Two women victims of a German air raid on London being taken to their homes from a hospital. 2—Premier Kerensky, now dictator of Russia, reviewing some of his troops. 3—Soldiers in the Gettysburg training camp being taught the most necessary French words and phrases. 4—King Vajiravudh of Siam, who has declared that a state of war exists between his country and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Secretary McAdoo Startles Congress
By Asking \$5,000,000
More for War.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM IS BIG

Shipping Board Quarrel Ended by
Change of Personnel—Russia's Military Collapse in Galicia Complete—French Repulse Tremendous German Attacks.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States is buying impressed upon it the magnitude of the war in which it has embarked, and is beginning to realize that it must be fought through to a victorious finish at tremendous cost in money, energy and, doubtless, life. The money end of it was brought sharply to the attention of congress last Tuesday, when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo informed the lawmakers that \$5,000,000 more than had been estimated was needed, and needed at once. Much of this will be expended for ordnance. Senator Smoot informed the senate that by the end of the fiscal year the war expenditures by the United States are likely to amount to \$20,000,000,000. The figures staggered the members of both houses, and there was a hasty calling together of the senate finance committee to revise its report on the war-tax bill.

Transportation is now one of the administration's biggest problems—transportation by both land and sea, but especially the latter. An immense number of vessels must be provided to carry to Europe our troops and the vast supplies they and the allied armies must have, and efforts are being made to gather together all the available ships, even Japan being asked to release many of her merchantmen. Meanwhile the plan of building a monster merchant marine of our own was given added impetus last week. As had been predicted, President Wilson was compelled to take a hand in the dispute between General Goethals and Chairman Denham of the shipping board, and he settled the matter by accepting the resignations of both, and of Capt. J. B. White as well. He then named E. N. Hurley of Chicago as chairman and Bainbridge Colby as member of the board, and Rear Admiral Capps, long chief constructor of the navy, as head of the emergency fleet corporation in place of Goethals. Of these appointments, only that of Colby was adversely criticized. Hurley is an energetic business man and has been on the federal trade board. Though the elimination of Goethals is regretted by the innumerable admirers of the great builder of the Panama canal, it is felt that no one better than Admiral Capps could be picked to manage the construction of the emergency fleet. It is understood that many steel ships as possible will be built, which was Goethals' plan.

Later in the week the president accepted the resignation of Vice Chairman Theodore Trent of the shipping board.

Steps in Making the Army.

The need for many vessels is emphasized by the semi-official announcement that the United States plans to send to Europe not only 500,000 men, but more than a million as soon as they can be trained and equipped and as fast as transports can be obtained to carry them across. Two more steps in the making of this great army were taken last week. The men drafted for the national army began to receive their calls before the exemption boards, the city of Washington leading the way, and the National Guard of 19 states and the District of Columbia was mobilized to be taken into the federal service. After a few weeks of intensive training in camps, the best of the guardsmen will be sent to France to prepare for the spring offensive.

The shortage of railway transportation at home also is troubling the administration.

WORK OF ORGANIZING ARMY

Actual Mobilization by Designated Authorities Is Well Under Way—Duties of Provost Marshal.

Washington—Preparations for actual mobilization of the National army have gone ahead here, while local selection boards in all portions of the country began summoning for examination the men who will compose the force.

There are numerous details to be worked out before those summoned can be actually transferred to the military establishment and be sent to their training camps.

It is believed now, however, that a considerable number will have been finally selected and will be awaiting the call to the colors before August 1. The entire force of 687,000 will be ready, with the exception probably of a few disputed cases, by the time the 10 cantonments are ready, early in September.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, under whose jurisdiction the selective draft men will remain until they are transferred to the books of the adjutant general as soldiers, pointed out that the local boards actually were selected, not exemption board.

When they certify any man to the higher boards as held for service, the man becomes a soldier and subject to soldier law.

It will be the duty of the provost marshal general from that time on to see that he complies with all army orders affecting him.

upon people, who have an astonishing capacity for self-deception, evince no desire to throw these militarists out and save their empire from ultimate disaster.

Siam Joins Kaiser's Foes.

One by one the smaller nations of the world are lining up with the enemies of the Kaiser and despotic militarism. Far-away Siam is the latest addition to the list. German vessels in Siamese ports were seized and German citizens were interned. The influence of every country that comes in on the side of freedom and justice will be felt, if not strongly now, at least after the war is ended. The Teutonic economists well know this, and even now are holding a conference on post-war conditions, seemingly still hopeful that their armies can bring about the realization of that dream of a "Mitel Europa" that would be self-sustaining and self-contained and that would always threaten the peace of the rest of the world. The frustration of that hope is the great ultimate aim of the allies.

Representatives of the entente allies met in Paris on Wednesday for the purpose of determining the course of their future policy in the Balkans, which Premier Ribot, who presided, said must be modified because Greece is now ranged with the allies. The United States was not represented, the administration holding that this nation is not yet directly interested in Balkan matters.

Food Control Bill Delayed.

President Wilson's strenuous objection to the senate amendment to the food control bill creating a congressional committee on expenditures for the war, and the determination of the house to defeat the senate amendment, caused a delay in the final passage of the measure. The prohibitionists were bound to have restored the "bone-dry" plan for which the house voted.

The entente allies held a conference in Paris and adopted unanimously this declaration:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the central empires bear the responsibility."

In accordance with the recommendation of General Pershing, the American army is to be reorganized on the French plan of reformation. This will change a company from 150 to 250 men, a regiment from 1,800 to approximately 17,000 men.

The government is planning a system of war insurance that will preclude the establishing of pension rolls as a result of this war. It is proposed that every man in the army, navy and marine corps shall be entitled to insurance ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, paying a premium of \$3 a thousand, the insurance being assumed by the government in lieu of pensions; in addition, the families and other dependents will be provided for by allotments.

Recruiting was given a big boost last week, partly by the announcement that drafted men would not be accepted as volunteers after they were called before the exemption boards, and partly by the concerted campaign of the American and British recruiting officers. The British mission is obtaining large numbers of enlistments in Chicago, New York and other large cities.

Despite the tremendous financial drain on the country due to war expenditures and in the face of fervid protests from Senators Borah, Kenyon, King and a few others, the senate passed the annual rivers and harbors bill, carrying an appropriation of \$27,844,000. Only eleven members of the upper house dared to vote against this " pork" measure which, iniquitous at any time, is especially so when the nation is engaged in a war that will demand all its resources.

Ireland's great opportunity is at hand. The convention, to draft a home rule constitution is in session in London, with Sir Horace Plunkett in the chair, and if the delegates can reach an amicable and satisfactory agreement, the government of Great Britain is pledged to put it through. The result is in the hands of the Irish themselves.

under whose jurisdiction the selective draft men will remain until they are transferred to the books of the adjutant general as soldiers, pointed out that the local boards actually were selected, not exemption board.

When they certify any man to the higher boards as held for service, the man becomes a soldier and subject to soldier law.

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MANY DECISIONS HANDLED DOWN

THE ONE MOST WIDELY AFFECTING THE STATE IS THE COVERT ROAD ACT.

\$2,000,000 ROAD BONDS LEGAL

Many Other Important Laws Were Decided; Former Warden of Jackson Prison Gets Back Salary.

Lansing.

Among the fifty-two decisions handed down by the supreme court, the one most widely affecting the state is the ruling upholding the Covert road act. The constitutionality of the highway law was attacked in a test case raised in Ionia county by Arthur P. Loomis. Justice Steere wrote the opinion sustaining the law, which in effect makes \$2,000,000 of highway bonds legal and makes it possible for the counties to go ahead with their work. The amendments made to the law at the last session, which were attacked, were drawn to make the bonds more acceptable to banking houses rather than to meet constitutional defects, according to Senator Frank L. Covert, of Pontiac.

Several other important cases were decided in addition to the Wayne county fight between Prosecutor Jasnowski and Judge Connolly, which the former won when the supreme court held the recorder's court cannot call a grand jury. The former warden of Jackson prison, Nathan F. Simpson, won back salary at the rate of \$7,500 a year which was awarded him by the board of control of the prison but which the auditor-general refused to sanction on the grounds that the prison board had no right to increase the salary.

The accident board was reversed when the court ruled that hernia, unless accompanied by an untoward accident, is not within the scope of the workmen's compensation law. The case was that of John Kutschmar against the Briggs Manufacturing Co.

The coal-loading machine of the Wabash railroad at Delray was held not to be a nuisance.

Another important decision was a Flint-Saginaw local option case in which John Bola was convicted for transporting liquor in his automobile for personal use. The court held the Pray act did not cover such transportation.

A new trial was ordered for the killing of Mrs. Florence Spreng, 36 years old; by the D. U. R. on Oakland avenue, Detroit, two years ago.

Prepare 1917 Wheat Bed Early.

Early fitting of the seed bed for the fall planting of wheat is recommended by the soils department of Michigan Agricultural college.

"Early preparation of the seed bed," the soils men say, "is essential for the conserving of moisture, the development of plant food and the establishing of a proper physical condition of the soil to enable seeds to germinate quickly, and to develop a sufficient root system before cold weather comes in the fall."

"Wheat usually follows oats in the Michigan rotation. It is an excellent plan to plow out stubble as soon as possible after the oat crop has been harvested. After plowing the soil, the treatment should be similar to that given when fields are summer-fallow for wheat."

Road Building Booms.

The verdict of the supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the Covert road law makes possible the completion of several good roads which are important to Detroit and Pontiac motorists.

Chief among them is a strip of five and a half miles of concrete in Farmington township running into West Bloomfield, which will complete a full circuit of improved highway, using the Grand River and Woodward avenue roads; a stretch of 14 1/2 miles of gravel from Birmingham into Orion township a concrete road into the Eliza bath lake road into the lake district and a part of the old territorial road near Clarkston, which will improve the route to Flint.

Kazoo After Cantonment Money.

All the benefits of the Michigan-Wisconsin cantonment may not accrue to Battle Creek. Kalamazoo is already talking a paved way and a bridge over the Kalamazoo river in the hopes of diverting cantonment visitors to that city while it is announced that a new city will be built at Gull Lake Junction near Augusta, by the Merchants Realty Co., of Detroit. With a fund of \$150,000 this company will erect hotels, stores, movie theatres, etc., all of a temporary nature, owing to the fact that the government has not yet announced whether or not the Battle Creek camp will be permanent.

War Engineering Course at U. of M.

Seventy young men, graduate or student engineers, who have enlisted in the engineering corps of the United States army, have begun a six-weeks' course in engineering at the University of Michigan, by order of the war department. The courses will run during the summer, new students enrolling each six weeks. Visits to a number of manufacturing plants in the state will be made.

Avery Reappointed By Governor.

On the recommendation of the supreme court, Governor Sleeper has reappointed Lincoln Avery of Port Huron as a member of the state board of law examiners. George Barnes of Howell and Henry J. Hartz of Detroit have been reappointed as members of the board of trustees of the state tuberculosis sanatorium at Howell. Edward A. Ward of Saginaw succeeds Bruce L. Hayden of Saginaw as a member of the board of osteopathic registration and examination.

GAME FISHING

LIVE BAIT—THE MINNOW.

My dear Buck:

For an all round live bait that has the reputation of bringing home the bacon, most any time during the open season, give us the minnow family, which, by the way, is a large tribe. Some fishermen call any small fish a minnow, which is wrong, as the minnow family is a distinct line made up of over one hundred different species and most small streams and lakes have from ten to thirty species in their waters. You will find the minnow in all sorts of places, the spot-tailed shiner mainly in the lakes, fallfish in the large streams and chub in the smaller streams. The minnows taken from the rapid flowing waters and riffles make the sturdiest bait and at the same time the liveliest as their constant fight with the swift current gives them more "pep" than the minnow from the gravel-bars or the deeper, quieter pools.

Try Out Different Minnows.

In most all fishing waters some particular minnow has the reputation of being the one best bet and it is well to follow the dope of the local fishermen or guides, at the same time the trying out of another species may mean better fishing all the way around.

For muskellunge, pike or pickerel the larger sized minnows, say about eight to ten inches, are the best bait and it's a toss-up between the fallfish, creek or river chub, silver shiner, or black sucker. All of these baits are fine lures for casting or trolling.

For black bass the silver shiner or dace seems to be the minnow that tickles his fancy and its silvery slides make a great shining invitation under water. It is a good bait for any time, or condition of water and is particularly fine on dark and cloudy days or in rough water. River or creek chubs are hardy minnows with a tough mouth that holds well on the hook and the fact that they are more lively than the shiner, makes them attractive bait to most fishermen. On bright days with clear and still water the chub is second to none as a fish getter.

Catfish and Perch as Bait.

The small catfish called by some, the stonecat, mad-tom, bullhead or pout is a bait that will surprise the bass fisherman who has never used it. Early and late in the season, young yellow perch can be used to advantage in lake fishing, however, to get the best results from the perch bait, the dorsal fin should be clipped off. This operation does not impair the vitality of the young perch, if done quickly with a scissors, or a sharp knife.

For bass or wall-eyed pike a minnow four to five inches long is about the right size. This sized minnow is livelier and will last much longer on the hook than the smaller ones. Even a small bass, a half pounder, will make a drive for this sized bait, while it is sure the happy medium for the old granddaddy who has a man's sized feed bag to fill. As a general thing the large sized bass like a good mouthful and there is not much chance of using a minnow they cannot handle.

How to Hook the Minnow.

In baiting the hook with the minnow, pass the hook through the lower lip and out the nostril or if the minnow is of a large size, run the hook through both lips. For still fishing where the water is quiet hook the minnow, if small, through the back, above the backbone and just behind the dorsal fin. Chubs and suckers can be hooked through both lips which are very strong on these species.

With the proper care minnows can be kept in good shape for an indefinite period. In camp a permanent minnow box should be sunk in the water along the shore of the stream or lake, and the bottom of the box filled with gravel and stones. Wire screen over both ends gives a steady change of water. Always dip the minnows into the minnow bucket with a small dip net and don't handle them. Leave that until you place them on the hook. It is best to use a large sized minnow bucket and if there is to be much of a carry, put a bunch of water weeds in the pail, this saves them from injury caused by rough travel. In carrying minnows any distance don't crowd 'em, fifty to a five-gallon pail is plenty. A pinch of salt added to the water once or twice during the day's fishing gives 'em life. Change the water often, don't wait until the minnows come to the top, that's about the time they are ready to turn belly up. A mighty good plan is to tote along a small bicycle pump and aerate the water every now and then by pumping air down into it. A good plan to follow in changing the water in the minnow pail is to pour it in from a height of say two or three feet, that carries air into the water and the minnow sure needs air as well as a human being.

DIXIE.

Amateurs Vs. Professionals.

The clamor for purer amateurs in various branches of sport is continuing to be heard, but no matter how much law-making there is, by the national and state bodies, the evil will never be eradicated as long as representatives of clubs after having made these laws close their eyes to the fact that their club managers strain every nerve to make certain games and competitions "paying" affairs, by offering inducements to "stars" and thereby opening breaking the rules.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

Aug. 1, 1918.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore home-ward bound on first trip. Some battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river.

August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel.

August 3.—French recapture part of Fleury, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt.

August 4.—French take Thiaumont, near Verdun.

August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Romani, near Suez canal.

August 6.—Russians cross rivers Sereth and Gruberka and take six villages from Austrians.

August 8.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letchitzky takes two towns and many villages.

August 9.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislaw withdraw on wide front.

August 10.—Russians take Stanislaw.

August 11.—Allies seize Dolina in Balkan drive.

August 13.—Austrians evacuate line of the Strypa river.

August 14.—Russians capture Lusto-baby.

August 15.—Russians take Jablonitz, near Carpathian pass.

August 18.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 358,000 prisoners since June 4, 1918, when drive began.

August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary.

August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 150-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sunk in North Sea battle.

August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed at Saloniki.

August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen.

August 24.—Russians recapture Mush, Armenia.

August 27.—Romania declares war on Germans and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany.

August 30.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn.

August 31.—Occupancy Bulgaria, Danube and occupy Rusechuk, Bulgaria. Austrians fall back in Transylvania.

September 2.—Romanians, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelins raid London and one is brought down in flames.

September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Romanians capture Orsova, Austria. Germans and Bulgars invade the Dobruja.

September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000.

September 6.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtakal and 20,000 Romanians.

September 8.—Romanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobruja.

September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

September 11.—British drive across Struma river in Balkans.

September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Romanians overwhelmed in Dobruja.

September 15.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare.

September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia.

September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil.

September 21.—Russians and Romanians announce they have thrown back the invaders in Dobruja.

September 22.—Announced allies took 55,800 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18.

September 23.—Romanians in Dobruja driven back in disorder. Zeppelins invade England; one burned, another captured.

September 25.—Allies advance along 15-mile front on Somme. Venizelos leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine.

September 26.—Allies take Combles and Thiepval in Somme battle.

September 30.—Von Falkenhayn routs Romanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube.

October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London.

October 4.—Mackensen drives Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube.

October 5.—Romanians flee across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river in drive on Monastir.

October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Light night of October 7-8.

October 8.—Romanians driven back to Transylvania frontier.

October 10.—Romanians in rout flee through mountain passes.

October 11.—Greece turns over her fleet to France on allies' demand. Italians, resuming Carso drive, take 5,000 prisoners.

October 22.—Romanians in Dobruja retreat hastily.

October 23.—Teutons occupy Constantia, principal Roumanian seaport. Germans throw Russians back across Narayukva river.

October 24.—French take 3,500 prisoners at Verdun.

October 25.—Roumanian city of Cernavoda falls. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube.

October 26.—Light craft clash in English channel. Six British drift-net boats, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk.

November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second trans-Atlantic trip with cargo worth \$10,000,000. U-53 arrives in a German port.

November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, at Verdun. Italians take 4,731 in new offensive.

November 3.—Italians take 3,495 more prisoners.

November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians announce have taken 40,805 Austrians since fall of Gorizia.

November 9.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobruja.

November 13.—British advance north of Amiens; take 8,500 prisoners.

November 15.—England announces food controller will be appointed.

November 17.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany.

November 18.—Allies take Monastir, Macedonia.

November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles Francis becomes ruler. Teutons take Craiova in drive on western Roumania.

November 23.—Russian dreadnaught Imperatritza Maria sunk by internal explosion; 200 killed.

November 24.—Teutons capture Turn-Severin and Orsova from Romanians.

November 25.—Teutons cross Alt river and sweep rapidly through Roumania.

November 28.—Venizelos party declares war on Germany and Bulgaria. Teutons invading Roumania from north and south front junction.

November 27.—Teutons take Alexandria, Roumania. Zeppelins raid England; two down by gunfire.

November 29.—Beatty replaces Jellicoe in command of British fleet.

December 2.—French and Greeks clash in Athens streets. Teutons win great battle for Bucharest.

December 6.—Bucharest falls.

December 7.—Lloyd George becomes premier of Great Britain.

December 8.—Twenty-seven thousand Romanians surrender.

December 10.—Deutschland arrives home.

December 12.—Germany announces she is ready for peace parleys.

December 14.—Russia officially rebuffs German peace offer.

December 15.—French under Nivelle take 9,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all France's home armies. Buzzard and all Wallachia lost to Romanians.

December 18.—Russian troops take over whole Roumanian front.

December 19.—Lloyd George tells common Germans must make restitution and reparation to get peace.

December 20.—Wilson sends notes to both sides in war asking their aims.

December 24.—Switzerland officially endorses Wilson's plea for statement of war aims.

December 25.—Teutons take 9,000 Russians in Roumania.

December 26.—Germany replies to Wilson, suggesting peace conference, but not stating own war aims or terms of peace.

December 30.—Allies in reply to German peace proposal call offer empty and insincere and refuse conference.

December 31.—King Constantine of Greece thanks President Wilson for his note to the belligerents.

January 4, 1917.—British transport Icerina sunk by U-boat in Mediterranean; 150 lost.

January 5.—House of representatives rules committee begins investigation of Wall street "leak" of Wilson peace note news.

January 6.—Russians retreat across Sereth river in Roumania.

January 8.—Russians launch offensive near Riga.

January 11.—Allies in reply to Wilson note outline aims, but refuse to parley with an unbeaten Germany.

January 17.—Learn German raider Moeve has sunk 21 ships and seized three others in South Atlantic. Entente, in supplementary note to Wilson, amplifies war aims.

January 19.—British steamer Yarrowdale, Macleod's prize, reaches a German port with 469 prisoners.

January 22.—Wilson makes his "peace without victory" address in senate, demanding United States enter world league at close of war.

January 24.—After initial successes, Russians are forced back near Riga.

January 25.—Mine sinks British auxiliary cruiser Laurence off Irish coast.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine war, revoking all pledges to the United States.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson in address to senate outlines crisis. United States seizes interned German warships.

February 4.—Wilson asks neutrals to break with Germany. United States reserve fleet ordered in service.

February 5.—Announced American seaman was killed when German submarine shelled lifeboat of British steamer Eveston.

February 6.—Learned Germany is holding United States Ambassador Gerard.

February 7.—British liner California, one American aboard, sunk, unwarmed, off Ireland; 41 lives lost. Spain calls new U-boat decree unlawful.

February 8.—Germany tries to get Ambassador Gerard to sign a paper reaffirming Prussian treaties with the United States, but he refuses.

February 10.—Gerard finally allowed to leave Berlin.

February 12.—Announced officially

Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. German muzzles five army corps to over-awe Holland.

February 13.—British in Turkey at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

February 15.—Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners.

February 17.—Learn German embassy gave orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of ruthless warfare note.

February 20.—Austria backs Germany in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents.

February 22.—Germany torpedoed seven Dutch ships leaving Plymouth in violation of her pledge.

February 23.—British stringently restrict imports to fight submarine war.

February 25.—Germans make "strategic" retirement on Amre front. Laconia, British ship, sunk unwarmed off Ireland; two American women killed.

February 28.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantcraft. British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of three American states to Mexico revealed.

March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to incite Mexico and Japan. Tokyo denounces plot. House passes bill to arm ships, 403 to 13.

March 3.—Russians take Hamadan, Persia, from Turks.

March 4.—President Wilson denounces "wild men" in senate who filibustered against armed ship bill, killing it by ending of administration term.

March 5.—British take over 25-mile Somme front from French. President takes oath of office for second term.

March 6.—President's advisers tell him he has power to arm ships without action of congress.

March 7.—Berlin admits sending intercepted Zimmerman note to Mexico.

March 9.—President calls extra congress session for April 18.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad. Russian revolution starts. Petrograd troops desert government.

March 12.—German U-boat shells and sinks United States merchant ship Algonquin without warning.

March 14.—China breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 16.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control.

March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of Russian people will decide form of government.

March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilance by U-boats; 22 men missing.

March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 18. Twenty lost when United States tanker Healdton, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea.

March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Navy ordered to get ready.

March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out.

April 3.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress. Germans drive Russians across Stokhod river, taking a large number of prisoners.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6.

April 5.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution and proclaims state of war. Government takes over German liners.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. British storm Vimy Ridge, taking 6,000 prisoners on first day of battle. Wilson joins fight to raise new armies by universal service principle.

April 10.—British prisoners at Vimy reach 11,000. Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. British advance 50 miles beyond Bagdad.

April 11.—Herbert C. Hoover, accepts offer to direct food supplies of United States.

April 13.—British cut into Hindenburg line. President defines war zone off coast.

April 14.—House passes seven billion war loan bill.

April 15.—Wilson calls on nation to support him in war.

April 16.—French in 25-mile offensive toward the "Ladies Road" and in Champagne take 10,000 prisoners first day.

April 17.—Big war credit passes senate. German wounded die when U-boats sink British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfranco without warning.

April 18.—French prisoners in new offensive total 17,000.

April 19.—Fight is started for prohibition during war. American freighter Mongolia sinks a U-boat—the first American victory of the war.

April 20.—In confused night battle of destroyers in English Channel British and German vessels lock and crews fight with cutlasses.

April 21.—Balfour commission from Great Britain reaches United States.

April 24.—French commission arrives in United States.

April 25.—U-boats sink 64 British vessels in week. It is announced, causing alarm in Britain. Wilson tells Balfour United States will not make a separate peace. United States makes first foreign war loan—\$200,000,000 to Great Britain.

April 28.—House votes conscription army bill, 397 to 24, and senate, 81 to

8. Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany.

April 29.—Petain chosen to lead French armies in place of Nivelle. Joffre asks United States army in France without delay.

May 2.—Announced first Liberty Loan bond issue will be \$2,000,000,000. Secretary of State Lansing warns U-boat sinkings are serious.

May 2.—Russians abandon Mush, Armenia, to the Turks.

May 3.—News received of mistreatment of Jews in Palestine by Turks.

May 4.—French take Craonne from Germans.

May 6.—French in second battle of the Aisne take 6,100 prisoners.

May 7.—Orders given to raise 11,000 engineers here for work in France.

May 10.—Critical situation in Russia and civil war is feared.

May 14.—Great Britain turns over to United States 1,024,500 tons of shipping building for her use.

May 15.—New Italian offensive begins.

May 16.—Announced squadron of American destroyers is assisting the British; U-boat losses sink to 26 in week.

May 18.—President proclaims conscription law, calling on 10,000,000 men, aged twenty-one to thirty-one years, to register June 5. Italians announce 6,432 prisoners.

May 25.—Italy launches renewed Corso offensive, taking 9,000 prisoners first day. German airplanes kill 70 persons in Dover and Folkestone.

May 26.—German announces she will sink hospital ships without warning unless they obey certain strict rules about the courses they take. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians since May 14.

June 3.—General Chang Hsun named dictator by royalists of China.

June 5.—United States registers for the army draft without disorder. General Brusiloff made head of Russian armies.

June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London; 5,000 prisoners taken on first day of offensive.

June 8.—General Pershing, commander of American expedition, arrives in England. Secretary of War Baker plans for 100,000 American aviators. One hundred American aviators arrive in France.

June 9.—Wilson tells Russia what United States is fighting for. Japan offended by United States note urging China to maintain order.

June 11.—Lord Northcliffe, famous publisher, arrives to co-ordinate British missions in United States.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander, at command of the allies.

June 13.—In greatest air raid so far on London, 153 are killed and 480 injured. Pershing reaches Paris. Ellihu Root and American mission in Petrograd.

June 15.—Liberty loan oversubscribed. Great Britain frees all the Irish rebels.

June 17.—Doctor Ivers, who wrote Germany's official reply to the Belgian ultimatum, is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Berlin for extorting \$30,000 from the mother of a soldier by threats; evidence shows he is a chronic drunkard and morphine fiend. Duma demands immediate offensive by Russian troops.

June 19.—United States Admiral Sims put in command of allied fleet off Ireland.

June 22.—Announced Liberty loan subscriptions total \$3,935,238,550.

June 25.—American Red Cross campaign closes, with subscriptions over the hundred million dollars sought.

June 26.—Official Mesopotamian report scores British civil and military leaders. Canadians within one mile of Lens, great French coal center.

June 27.—Arrival of first United States army in France announced.

June 28.—Brazil joins in war by annulling her decree of neutrality between the entente nations and Germany.

June 29.—Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the central powers.

June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia. War Minister Kerensky leads attack. Haig gains mile on four-mile front before Lens.

July 1.—Washington announces United States is ready to equip army of 2,000,000.

July 2.—Russian prisoners counted in her offensive number 10,273. Chinese empire re-established.

July 3.—Government tells of two submarine attacks on transports bearing Pershing's men; one U-boat sunk. Russia announces 6,000 more prisoners. Germans make vain five-mile offensive at Verdun.

July 4.—Eleven killed in German air raid on Harwich.

July 5.—Republicans and monarchists battle 35 miles from Peking.

July 6.—Leaders of German spy system in United States arrested.

July 7.—Twenty-two German Gotha airplanes, mounting four guns each, raid London, killing 43 and injuring 197.

July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo on food, fuel and many other things to prevent supplies reaching Germany. British foreign office states German crops this summer will not be above 40 per cent of normal. United States shipping board states expects to build 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons in 18 months, instead of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 originally aimed at.

July 9.—British dreadnaught Vanguard blown up; all but two aboard killed.

July 10.—Germans in sudden drive along seacoast beat British back to Yser river and capture 1,250 men. Crisis over electoral reforms and war aims in Germany. Russians take Halicz, Galicia.

July 11.—Russians seize town of Kalusz.

July 12.—Widespread labor disorders in West caused by Industrial Workers of the World; German agents suspected. Chang Hsun, leader of Chinese monarchists, flies to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13.—British bring down 30 German airplanes on west front in biggest air battle so far.

July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him. Germans took French posts south of Courcy. House passed \$600,000,000 aviation bill.

July 15.—French took important hills positions from Germans south of Reims.

July 16.—Russians took Lodz from Austrians, but evacuated Kalusz.

July 17.—French took German trenches near Melancourt. Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed. Shake-up in British cabinet.

July 18.—Increased activity on Roumanian front. Russians took part of Novica.

July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtlebise partly successful. Chancellor Michaelis declared for submarine warfare. Russians driven back in Vilna region. Teutons make advances in Galicia.

July 20.—Draft for American National army held. Premier Lvoff of Russia succeeded by Kerensky. Germany called 2,000,000 of her youngest men to the colors.

July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills. Russians in disorderly retreat, burning villages.

July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but were driven away from London. Slam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

July 23.—Kerensky given absolute powers as dictator of Russia. Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dunes.

July 24.—Geethals, Denman and White out of shipping board; Rear Admiral Capps, E. N. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby succeeded them. McAdoo asked congress for \$5,000,000,000 more for war. Russians evacuated Stanislaw, their whole line periled. French defeated Germans on Craonne front.

July 25.—Division of traitorous Russian troops blown to pieces by own artillery as part of General Korniloff's measures to restore order. Lenin, Russian pacifist agitator, captured after greatest man hunt Russia ever knew.

100 MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GREAT WAR

June 28, 1914.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austria's throne, and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war.

July 23.—Austria delivers famous ultimatum to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil.

July 28.—Serbia having agreed to all Austria demands save one, Austria declares war.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3.—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.

August 4.—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany.

August 21.—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious.

August 23.—Japan at war with Germany.

August 27.—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium.

August 29.—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenberg, Prussia.

September 5-10.—Germans turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne.

September 12.—Battle of the Aisne begins.

October 9.—Germans capture Antwerp.

October 21-31.—First battle of Ypres.

October 30.—Russia declares war on Turkey.

November 1.—Germans sink Admiral Cradock's British fleet off Chili.

November 10-12.—Second battle at Ypres.

December 1.—German General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt.

December 5.—Serbians defeat Austrians.

December 8.—British sink German fleet off Falkland Islands.

January 24, 1915.—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk.

February 8.—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia.

February 17.—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest.

March 22.—Russians take Przemyśl, Galicia after long siege.

April 22.—Gas first used in war by Germans at Ypres.

April 25.—Allies land at Dardanelles.

May 4.—Beginning of great German offensive against Russia.

May 7.—Lusitania sunk unwarmed by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans.

May 22.—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 2.—Teutons retake Przemyśl.

August 5.—Germans capture Warsaw.

September 1.—Germany promises United States to sink no more liners without warning.

September 8.—Czar succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas in command of Russian armies.

September 15.—Germans capture

Pinsk—high tide in invasion of Russia.

September 24-25.—Allies in drive in France capture 25,000.

October 6.—Allies land at Saloniki.

October 9.—Germans occupy Belgrade.

October 10.—Bulgaria attacks Serbia.

December 9.—Germany announces Serbia is entirely conquered.

December 19.—Allies evacuate Gallipoli.

February 14, 1910.—Russians capture Erzerum, Turkey.

February 23.—Germans open Verdun offensive.

April 18.—Russians take Trebizond, Turkey.

April 24.—Irish revolt in Dublin.

April 28.—British besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, surrender.

May 30.—Battle of Jutland; 14 British and 18 German warships sunk.

June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned when cruiser Hampshire is torpedoed north of Scotland.

June 17.—Russians retake Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, in great offensive.

June 20.—Arabs rebel from Turkey, capture Mecca; new kingdom established.

June 27.—British and French in great drive in west.

July 9.—Submarine merchantman Deutschland reaches Baltimore.

July 27.—Russians retake Brody, northern Galicia.

August 9.—Italians take Gorizia, Galicia.

August 28.—Romania enters war on side of the entente, and invades Transylvania.

September 6.—Germany begins great squeeze on Roumania.

November 10.—First great air battle of world's history; 67 British, French and German airplanes brought down.

December 5.—Teutons take Bucharest.

December 11.—Germany openly professes peace to her enemies.

December 21.—President Wilson asks both sides to define their war aims.

January 17, 1917.—News received German cruiser Moewe has taken 24 ships in South Atlantic.

January 22.—Wilson asking "peace without victory" demands United States enter world league at close of war.

January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine warfare on all ships, whatever nationality, in the war zones.

February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm all American vessels.

February 28.—British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28.—Zimmermann note suggesting alliance of Mexico and Japan with Germany against United States made public.

March 11.—British capture Bagdad.

March 11.—Russian revolution starts.

March 15.—Czar abdicates.

March 17.—Germans begin big "strategic retirement" on west front.

April 3.—Wilson asks congress to declare a state of war with Germany.

April 6.—President signs congress resolution proclaiming war.

April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9.—British storm Vimy Ridge.

April 10.—Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 16.—French in great offensive near Aisne river.

April 19.—American freighter Mongolia sinks a submarine, this being the first American victory of the war.

April 28.—Both houses of congress pass selective draft army bill.

May 15.—Big Italian offensive in Carso begins.

June 3.—Chinese royalists name Chang Hsun dictator; Germans assist plot.

June 5.—Americans register for army draft without disorder.

June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London.

June 8.—General Pershing reaches England.

June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates; nation prepares to join allies.

June 13.—153 killed, 480 injured in London by German airplane raid.

June 15.—United States Liberty Loan closes, with billion oversubscriptions.

June 27.—Announce arrival of first American army in France.

June 28.—Brazil joins in war.

June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

July 2.—Chinese empire declared re-established; republicans prepare to resist.

July 7.—Twenty-two German airplanes of immense new type kill 43, injure 197, in London.

July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo.

July 12.—Chinese empire falls; Chang Hsun flees to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13.—In biggest air battle so far British claim downing of 30 German planes on west front.

July 14.—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor, resigns and the kaiser appoints Dr. Georg Michaelis in his place.

July 19.—Russians in Galicia mutiny and are routed by Germans.

July 20.—Draft for American National army held.

July 20.—Premier Lvoff of Russia resigns and Kerensky succeeds him.

July 21.—United States senate passes food control and \$640,000,000 aviation bills.

DETROIT WOMAN GAINS 15 POUNDS

Neither Health Resorts Nor Serum Treatments Gave Her Any Relief.

HAD TO GIVE UP HOME

"I Honestly Believe Tanlac Has Saved My Life," Says Mrs. Matilda Simch.

"I have gained fifteen pounds since taking Tanlac and I honestly believe the medicine saved my life," said Mrs. Matilda Simch, whose husband is a trimmer for the Studebaker Motor company, residing at 21 Fremont place, Detroit, Mich.

"I suffered with rheumatism and stomach trouble four years," continued Mrs. Simch, "and for the past sixteen months, I spent most of the time in bed with my arms and limbs so swollen I couldn't move to put the cover over myself. My husband took me to Mount Clemens and I had the full treatment of twenty-four baths and came home in as bad shape as when I left. I also had a serum treatment, with the same result. I spent much money trying to get well, but that we had to give up our home at 1282 Fisher avenue, to meet the expenses, and nothing helped me any."

"One day my husband suggested that I try Tanlac and I did it just to please him. Well, I have now finished my seventh bottle and my improvement has been so remarkable that actually my friends hardly recognize me when they see me on the street. I have gained fifteen pounds and am like a new woman in every way. I now get around as much as I please and tomorrow I am going to a picnic at Sugar Island, and my husband and children are delighted over my recovery. I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Tanlac, and you may know how thankful I am that this wonderful medicine was brought to Detroit."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

PARAFFIN CAN BE CLEANED

Do Not Throw It Away Because It Has Become Dirty, Says Specialist of Agricultural Department.

Paraffin that has become unclean through usage in canning and preserving may be cleaned and reused.

Don't throw it away because dirt and trash have become mixed with it. Many times it can be cleaned with a brush in cold water.

If this does not remove all the dirt, says a specialist of the United States department of agriculture, heat the paraffin to boiling and strain it through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth placed over a funnel, or a thin layer of absorbent cotton over one thickness of cheesecloth may be used as the strainer.

One straining should be sufficient ordinarily, but if the paraffin still is unclean, heat and strain again. Any paraffin lodging in the strainer may be recovered by heating the cloth and pouring the hot liquid into another strainer.

Splendid Medicine For Kidneys, Liver and Bladder

For the past twenty years I have been acquainted with your preparation, Swamp-Root, and all those who have had occasion to use such a medicine praise the merits of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; especially has it been very useful in cases of catarrh or inflammation of the bladder. I firmly believe that it is a very valuable medicine and recommendable for what it is intended.

Very truly yours,
DR. J. A. COPPEIDGE,
Oct. 26, 1916. Alameda, Texas.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle, and all those who have had occasion to use such a medicine praise the merits of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; especially has it been very useful in cases of catarrh or inflammation of the bladder. I firmly believe that it is a very valuable medicine and recommendable for what it is intended.

Safe Advertising.

An Amsterdam avenue delicatessen dealer has reached the pinnacle of advertising ingenuity in his efforts to sell more eggs than his competitors. His window displays the following sign:

"Guaranteed fresh eggs 52 cents a dozen. Five cents for each bad egg returned."

The risibilities unconsciously rise at the thought of a respectable gentleman walking about Amsterdam avenue carrying an egg that has been boiled and in the process of breaking for breakfast has displayed namby-pamby vicious tendencies. Inquiry at the shop revealed that the proprietor has set to pay out the first nickel for a returned egg, and he still insists that the advertising idea is a good one—New York Sun.

A Ready-Witted Parson.

The evening lesson was from the Book of Job and the minister had just read: "Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out," when immediately the church was in total darkness.

"Brethren," said the minister with scarcely a moment's pause, "in view of the sudden and startling fulfillment of this prophecy, we will spend a few minutes in silent prayer for the electric lighting company."—Boston Transcript.

Innuendo.

"I took first prize at the dog show," remarked Flubdub.

"What were you entered for?" inquired Wombat with an irritating snarl.—Kansas City Journal.

Training for "Punch."

An English youngster was asked to give a definition of a lie.

"It's a Hun truth, sir," he answered.

SAVED BY BOOK OF SERMONS

Canadian Soldier Still Living Because He Had Volume in Pocket and Was Not Reading It.

From the trenches on the western front by way of Canada comes the story of a soldier's narrow escape from death and the levity displayed by a comrade, illustrating how viewpoints change when men get on the firing line.

Private Mac of an Alberta regiment

had a plous upbringing in his early home in Scotland, and his religious inclinations did not desert him when his family settled on a farm in western Canada. All through the war he has carried "Spurgeon's Sermons" in his breast pocket, and occasionally he does some preaching, with his comrades in arms as the congregation.

Private G of the same regiment lacked the upbringing and the book of sermons, but possesses a sense of humor. The two were in a group resting and smoking when a shot from

a German sniper hit Private Mac in the breast, the bullet being deflected by the book.

Fearing that Mac was about to improve the occasion, G "beat him to it" and in a fair imitation of his friend's best preaching manner started in:

"Oh, dear friends, what a blessed thing it was that our dear brother here had advanced in price very much, and they are the best food that grows, says the Columbia (O.) State Journal. Carrots have the rarest combination of food, qualities of anything that

of his book of sermons, where, oh, where, my dear friends, would Brother Mac (priceless old thing) have been then?"

Cheap and Good.

Some of the best foods are the cheapest. There are carrots, salsify, parsnips, lettuce and such stuff. They have not advanced in price very much, and they are the best food that grows, says the Columbia (O.) State Journal. Carrots have the rarest combination of food, qualities of anything that

grows. It is so healthful that it is said a steady diet of it will cure many distempers. Parsnips are cheap, good, wholesome. Anybody who doesn't like the taste of a parsnip has his palate put in wrong. Lettuce is cheap and a lettuce sandwich is royal food. Anyone who starves while these things are on the market, to be bought for a few cents, has not much of a claim on life. There is more health in them than in porthouse steak or oyster cocktails. Some people affect to think they are a low-brow food, but

it might be said in retort that they are low-brow people who think so. Live on carrots for a week and you will prize the offered for the best song on Ohio.

At Last!

"There is only one thing in this war that gives me any comfort," remarked Mr. Cunnor.

"What's that?"

"At last I am permitted to come right out in public and say I don't approve of Wagner opera."

Agency for

TANLAC

Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 2



MICHIGAN CENTRAL FLIER WRECKED AT GRAYLING.

Steel Coaches and Line of Box Cars Believed to Have Prevented Loss of Life.

South-bound Michigan Central train number 206, was wrecked a few rods north of the Dowell factory Tuesday afternoon, when a brake beam on the baggage car dropped down and derailed all the coaches.

Nobody was seriously injured. The newsboy had a badly bruised leg and it was that at first that it was broken. A colored man had some of his fingers smashed. Both these men were riding in the smoker at the time of the accident.

The train was running at nearly full speed at the time the accident occurred, and the fact that no casualties are to be reported is believed to be due to the steel coaches and also because of a line of box cars on the track toward which the coaches were tipped. The train ran ahead about fifteen rods before it could be stopped and as the coaches left they tore into the box cars, some of which were knocked off the track, but the coaches were saved from tipping over. When it was seen the condition of the wrecked train it seemed a miracle that nobody was killed.

A new train was soon made up and the passengers, baggage, mail and express were transferred and proceeded to Bay City. The wreckage was cleared up before the following morning and the track repaired within 24 hours after the occurrence of the wreck.

It is stated among railroad men that the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central railroad has never had a loss of life due to wreck. This is a fine record and we trust it will stand for many years to come.

Crop Outlook.

Wm. F. Johnston, agricultural agent for Crawford, Ogemaw, Oscoda and Roscommon counties, reports the following existing conditions thruout this territory:

This week has been one of the best growing weeks I have ever seen. Hay is fairly good. Corn small but a good stand and growing fine now. Beans good on high lands—backward but growing. Wheat poor stand but doing well now. Oats have come on very rapidly during the past week. Potatoes just blossoming and very few bugs have shown themselves until within the past few days. Rye looks as fine as I ever saw. Besides these crops there is a large acreage of ruta bagas, cow turnips, buckwheat, millet, carrots, etc., in the ground and coming on fine. I talked the labor situation over with many of the farmers and found that they claimed to be able to care for and harvest the crops so far. Haying is just starting and is a fair crop.

Notice.

All parties indebted to me are requested to call and settle by August 15th; no later than September 1st.

This store will go on a cash basis August 15th. I expect to make this the banner year on low prices. This store is the talk of Grayling and surrounding country. A still larger expansion is deserving this store because of our cash system that we will adopt August 15. Cash business is the key note to all catalog houses and the same benefits will be derived at this store.

Frank Dreese.

Local News

Chautauqua next week.

Chautauqua tickets on sale at both drug stores.

Mrs. Fred Narrin of Sigma was a guest of Mrs. R. D. Connine a couple of days this week.

Mrs. Harvey Wheeler and children are visiting relatives and friends in Standish and vicinity.

Mrs. George Cowell of the Soo, is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Chas. Turner this week, and other relatives. Miss Lucile Phelps and brother Lee, of the Game preserve, left Tuesday night for Mayville, their former home, for a week's visit.

William C. Fischer and wife of Detroit are spending a couple of weeks vacation visiting their parents, in this city and in Riverview.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gilson entertained Mr. John Mohr of Bay City a few days this week. He came up to enjoy some of the fine trout fishing.

Ralph O. Brink, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brink of Granite Falls, Wash., is now a musician in the 78th Co., 6th regiment U. S. army, and is located at Quantico, Va.

Word just received that Don Butler, a former Grayling boy, but now of Jackson, Mich., was killed in an automobile accident yesterday. He was the son of Chas. Butler, and recently made a visit here.

Miss Anna Riess of Ludington, and Mildred, John and Bernard Lieg of Shawano, Wisconsin are guests of Fr. J. J. Riess. The former is a sister and the latter three a niece and two nephews of Fr. Riess.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid society meeting that was to have been held at the home of Mrs. T. W. Hanson at Portage lake tomorrow, Friday has been postponed indefinitely, on account of the bad condition of the roads to the lake.

Will Taylor, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Taylor of this city has again made application for the U. S. army. He has already served seven years in the regulars and held the rank of sergeant. He was stationed three years in Alaska. At one time he was county clerk of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Amidon returned last Saturday morning to their home in Flint after a pleasant two weeks' vacation. Part of it was spent here at the home of Mr. Amidon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amidon, when a couple of fishing trips were enjoyed. They also spent several days with Mrs. Amidon's parents, in Petoskey.

At about the time the people of Grayling had given up hopes of having any troops at the Military reservation at Portage lake, the word comes that the Michigan guard will be mobilized here early in August. No doubt the first train will arrive sometime next Monday. Everything is in practical readiness at the camp, to receive them. The men will find here many improvements over any previous camps. About fifty dining rooms and kitchens have been built which will add much to the comfort of the men. The Administration building is fast nearing completion; as is also the new officers' club house. The hospital is well under way. Considerable roads have been built thruout the grounds and also toward Grayling.

As the Avalanche is about to go to press the sad news of the death of Frank Pond is reported. Frank gave up his work at the baggage room of the Michigan Central several weeks ago because of ill health and fear of his going into decline. It seemed that he became weaker every day and for the last few days he was almost helpless and was so feeble that he could scarcely recognize his own wife and children. Frank Pond had a lot of real friends in Grayling and they have been gravely concerned over his helplessness ever since he had to leave his work. There seemed to be nothing his friends could do for him except to cheer him up whenever they could and this seemed but little to those who were interested in his welfare. He was 32 years of age and a member of the Woodman and Foresters lodges. Arrangements for the funeral have not been definitely determined at this time. He is survived by his wife and one son and one daughter. Practically the entire community deeply sympathize with the family over their loss of husband and father.

A man giving his name as Charles Baker was arrested this morning by Constable M. Brenner, while in the act of robbing Larson's saloon. It was about 3:00 o'clock this morning. The sound of breaking glass in the rear of the saloon attracted the attention of the officer and he rushed into the rear entrance and intercepted the robber before he had a chance to leave the building. He had five quarts of whiskey that he had stolen. It was believed that others had been with him and Sheriff Cody arrested two men who were later released for lack of evidence against them. During the time of questioning the latter, Baker was brot into the jail office and when returned to his cell the officer forgot to lock the doors and the prisoner later escaped. Mr. Brenner and Deputy Frank May picked him up again near the Fish hatchery. Several saloon robbery attempts have been made lately. Last Saturday night, someone entered Burton's saloon; Sunday night they entered Foreman's saloon and Tuesday night they attempted to enter Larson's saloon and again last night. It seems that whiskey was what they were after for the cash registers seemed to be un-molested.

MRS. ANNA MARIA LARSON DIED.

Was Former Resident of Grayling for Seventeen Years.

The death of Mrs. Anna Maria Larson, last Sunday evening caused much grief to her family and hosts of friends. Altho ailing and at many times very ill since last January, her friends entertained hopes for her recovery. It was that that probably after an operation that she might become better, so on June 13 she was taken to the Augustana hospital in Chicago from her home in Galesburg, Illinois, where she underwent an operation. She seemed to improve after a time, so was brot here to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tillie Sparks to recuperate her health and where she expected to make her home during her remaining years.

Mrs. Larson was born in Denmark, in 1846. When at the age of 21 years she came to America and located in Oskosh, Wis., where soon after she was united in marriage to Mr. Jens Larson. To this union were born five children, four of whom are living, one son having passed away when he grew to manhood. After a short residence in Oskosh the family moved to Muskegon, Mich., and then to Galesburg, Ill. They then moved to Salina, Wisconsin, where Mr. Larson died, which was in the year 1878. Mrs. Larson after her husband's death with her children went back to Galesburg, and in 1892 came to Grayling, where her daughter, Mrs. Sparks had resided for a couple of years previous. She resided in this city for seventeen years, and in 1909 with the Sparks family returned to Galesburg, where she had resided since, coming here about four weeks ago to make her home.

Mrs. Larson was very well and favorably known in Grayling, especially among the Danish people, and the many tokens and gifts she received during her illness go to show the high esteem in which she was held and also the many friendships she had.

The funeral was held Wednesday morning at 9:00 o'clock from the home of her daughter Mrs. Sparks, and was conducted by Rev. P. Kjelhede, assisted by Rev. A. Mitchell. A large congregation of old friends and neighbors were in attendance to pay their last respects to the kind old lady.

There are left to mourn the deceased four children, Mrs. Tillie Sparks and John Larson of this city, J. L. Larson of Grass Range, Montana, and Mrs. J. O. Anderson of Galesburg, Ill., fourteen grand children and four great grand children.

The family is extended the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Tender Reception by Eastern Star.

After the regular meeting of the Eastern Star chapter last evening, at the Masonic lodge rooms a reception was held for Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ellsworth, who are moving from Grayling. The dining room of the lodge rooms was very pretty with Japanese lanterns hung above the tables, where dainty refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. Partners were formed, when the two parts of miniature jack-o-lanterns were found to correspond with each other. These were hand-painted and very pretty. After the luncheon, Worthy Patron Melvin Bates presented the guests of honor with a beautiful cut glass bonbon dish, and spoke a few words in behalf of the order to Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth. Mr. Ellsworth responded with much gratitude, as did also Mrs. Ellsworth in her pleasing manner. To bring the gathering to a close, the Worthy Matron, Mrs. Bert Ashenfelter gave a reading on the Eastern Star order. A pleasant evening was spent by all.

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

On Monday evening, August 6th, Dr. John Dystant, District Superintendent of Bay City district, will hold quarterly Conference in the local M. E. church. At this Conference and meeting every person interested in the welfare of the church and community should be present without fail. Dr. Dystant will preach at 8:00 o'clock Monday evening. Come.

CHAUTAUQUA NEXT WEEK

August 8-12

The Community Chautauqua will begin next week Wednesday, August 8 and continue to Sunday, August 12 inclusive. The big Chautauqua tent will be pitched on the Nick Schjotz lot north of Mercy Hospital.

The program presented by the Chautauqua is both entertaining and instructive and comprises some of the highest class talent on the Chautauqua platform today. A good Chautauqua is one of the grandest institutions in America; it gives families of small means the opportunity of seeing and hearing good attractions at a very small cost. The lecturers will bring messages that leave with us thots and ideas that we may appreciate and make use of as long as we live. What you learn at the Chautauqua will be those things that are educational and edifying to every member of the family, young and old. We all need just such talks as we are sure to receive. The entertainment numbers are all of the highest class. Look over the program of talent that will appear in Grayling and then secure your tickets as early as possible. They are now on sale at several places in the city and by ladies of the Good Fellowship club.

THE PROGRAM

Afternoon 2:30 Program begins promptly Evening 7:45
(Hours subject to change by special announcement)

FIRST DAY

AFTERNOON—POPULAR ADMISSION, 25c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Opening Concert.....Mrs. Wilbur Starr Concert Party

EVENING—POPULAR ADMISSION, 35c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Musical Prelude.....Mrs. Wilbur Starr Concert Party

Dramatic Lecture....."Tallow Dips"—Robert Parker Miles

SECOND DAY

AFTERNOON—ADMISSION, 35c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Musical Entertainment.....Hann's Jubilee Singers

Lecture—"An Inside View of Mexico"—Andre Tridon

EVENING—ADMISSION, 50c; CHILDREN, 25c.

Grand Jubilee Concert.....Hann's Jubilee Singers

THIRD DAY—PATRIOTIC DAY

AFTERNOON—POPULAR ADMISSION, 25c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Entertainment.....Emerson Winters and Alice Stire Winters

Crayon Lecture and Clay Modeling.....J. Franklin Caveny

EVENING—POPULAR ADMISSION, 35c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Entertainment.....Emerson Winters and Alice Stire Winters

Illustrated Lecture....."Hereditity and Human Progress" Albert Edward Wiggam

FOURTH DAY

AFTERNOON—ADMISSION, 35c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Band Concert.....Francesco Pallaria and his Band with Ruth Helene Dahly, Soloist

EVENING—ADMISSION, 50c; CHILDREN, 25c.

Great Double Concert.....Francesco Pallaria and his Band with Ruth Helene Dahly

FIFTH DAY

AFTERNOON—ADMISSION, 35c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Musical Prelude.....The Handel Choir

Lecture-Recital—"The Poet Seer of Lookerbie Street".....Wallace Bruce Amsbary

EVENING—ADMISSION, 50c; CHILDREN, 25c.

Grand Closing Entertainment.....The Handel Choir

SPECIAL NOTE: Sunday programs will be modified with due regard for the spirit of the day.

SEASON TICKETS

The adult season tickets are \$1.50 from the Local Committee and \$1.75 at the gate, while the youths' tickets, admitting children from 6 to 14 years of age inclusive, are 75c from the Local Committee and \$1.00 at the gate. Single admissions this season total \$3.75, so you will save money as well as help insure a most successful Assembly for your community by buying season tickets. GET THEM EARLY

Advertisements Here Cost Little Compared With Results

Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One does relieve me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh medicine is taken internally, and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.



SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen

American Gentleman Brand

of shoes have stood the test of service. They are made of good stock, shaped upon lasts that fit the feet and give comfort, and are shaped in accordance with the dictates of the season's correct styles.

We have a Big Stock and can Fit You with the Best of Satisfaction

SALLING, HANSON CO.

The Pioneer Store

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No ad. taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

FOR SALE—A second hand Cadillac Coupe. Price \$125.00. Inquire of Capt. Case, at the Military reservation. Phone 1283.

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—18 cleared. Living house and barn, good well. 40 acres fenced. Price \$1,400, part cash and part on time. Address Mrs. Anna Risberg, care of Andrew Mortenson, Grayling. 8-2-2.

LOST—A small white kitten last Saturday night. Finder will kindly return to Mrs. Wm. H. Cody. If.

LOST—About \$8.50 in money Monday evening, July 16. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Mrs. Henry Vanasse, Grayling. Phone 1093.

OLD PAPERS for sale at the Avalanche office.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady to keep house. Call Phone No. 394.

FOR RENT—The Annex at Portage lake during August and September. Inquire of Mrs. Macauley, Phone 752. 7-26-2

WANTED—The undersigned wishes to hire a man and his wife, with no children to go on his prairie farm between Saginaw and Bay City. I have erected a fine cottage there this summer and want someone to stay there to look after the haying. It is a pleasant place to live. R. Hanson. 7-26-3

FOR SALE—Combination brook-case and writing desk, coal stove, wood heating stove, wardrobe. Bargains. A. A. Ellsworth. 7-19-3

WANTED—To rent a house. Willing to pay from \$14 to \$20 per month. Prompt pay. Max Laudabere, Grayling. 7-19-3

FOR SALE—One black mare, weight 950 lbs., one single horse wagon, new last year, one pair sleighs, one pair cutter runners, one buggy, and sulky, two sets single harness. Will be sold cheap by J. C. Foreman. 7-19-3

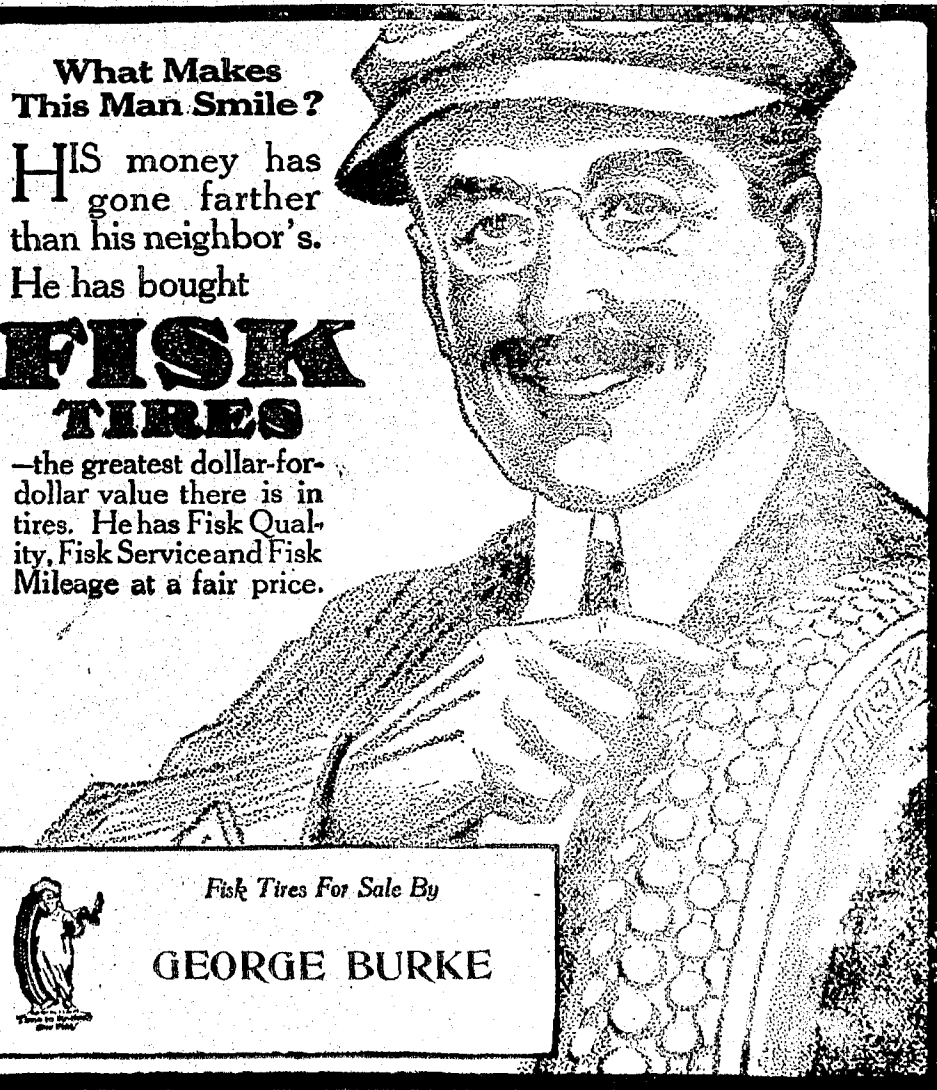
FOR SALE—Ketch-A-Kick for Ford cars. Save that arm from being broken. Henry Joseph.

What Makes This Man Smile?

His money has gone farther than his neighbor's. He has bought

FISK TIRES

—the greatest dollar-for-dollar value there is in tires. He has Fisk Quality, Fisk Service and Fisk Mileage at a fair price.



Fisk Tires For Sale By

GEORGE BURKE

TANLAC

The Original Dealers for
this well-known remedy
for Crawford County.

STOCK ALWAYS FRESH

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

Delicious Fountain Drinks and Sundaes

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 2

"We must exert all our power and employ all our resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

Frank Tetu is driving a new Ford auto.

For carpenter work and repairing see L. C. Bundgaard.

Your eyes will serve you better if aided by Hathaway's glasses.

C. F. Kelley and son of Frederic were Grayling callers Monday.

Miss Bernice Cote of Midland is visiting her cousins, the Misses Cassidy.

Miss Carrie LaGrow was a guest of Miss Mae McDermid at Frederic Monday.

Miss Mollie Johnson of Saginaw is here on a vacation visiting her parents and friends.

Fr. J. J. Riess is entertaining his nephew, John Lieg of Shawano, Wisconsin for a few weeks.

Peter Dufour of Bay City spent a few days here last week visiting his sister, Mrs. C. M. Hewitt and family.

Mrs. Alfred Jorgensen left Saturday last for a few days' visit with her brother, Hans Christianson and wife of Detroit.

Miss Emma Johnson, daughter of Arnold Johnson returned Monday from a short visit in the southern part of the State.

Supervisor M. A. Bates, T. W. Hanson and John J. Niederer were in Lansing Saturday on business with the Highway Commissioner's department.

William Pobursky arrived Sunday morning to visit his wife and daughter, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Petersen for the past two weeks.

Mrs. George Burke of Frederic is enjoying an outing at their cottage at Portage lake. She has as her guests, her sister, Mrs. George Brown of Toledo, Ohio, and her two nieces, the Misses Cousineau of Erie, Michigan.

Andrew Olson, an inmate of the Crawford county infirmary was stricken with paralysis Monday morning, and was soon after taken to Mercy hospital where he passed away early the next morning. He was 65 years old.

C. M. Hewitt, David Montour, Peter Davidson, Phil Moran, Nelson Corwin and their families drove to Higgins lake last Sunday and spent a pleasant day at the Skingley hotel. They enjoyed boating and bathing during the day.

Frank Ahman was in Bay City over Sunday last.

Remember Hathaway has good watches at right prices too.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Guy Pringle of Mackinaw Island is spending a few days here with friends.

The Kerry & Hanson Flooring mill was shut down Saturday and Monday for repairs.

Miss Nellie Charlefour spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. James Carrievan at Cadillac.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Williams of St. Louis, Missouri, are at their summer home at Portage lake.

As a rule the more a man drinks at night the greater his determination to fire the boss in the morning.

Mrs. Fred Larson and two children of Johannesburg visited relatives and friends a few days this week.

The Junior Aid society will meet at the home of Miss Vera Matson next Saturday afternoon, August 4th.

Mrs. Frank Mack returned the latter part of the week from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Nelson of Johannesburg.

Miss Emma Mayho left Saturday last for a three weeks' visit with friends at Escanaba and other cities in Northern Michigan.

Miss Anna E. Peterson, of Grand Rapids, who has been visiting friends here for the past couple of weeks left Tuesday morning for Traverse City to visit.

Little Jane Isabelle Keyport, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Keyport enjoyed the celebration of her third birthday anniversary Tuesday. A number of her little friends spent the afternoon with her.

Ford Agent Geo. Burke is having a siege of typhoid fever. He has been under the doctor's care for about two weeks but is reported to be getting along nicely. He is at his home in Frederic.

Every person is entitled to some pleasure in life even in war times and we believe that \$1.50 invested in a Chautauqua ticket will give the largest amount of individual pleasure it is possible to obtain for that sum.

Crawford County Grange No. 934 will hold their annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Henry Stephan, Saturday, August 18, 1917. This is to be a table picnic, and everyone is invited. Come one, come all. Dance in the evening.

Miss Isabella Case was the guest of her brother and wife at Mancelona Sunday. Miss Case returned Monday accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Armo Carr and son, who have been visiting relatives at Mancelona, and who after a day spent here, left for their home in Bad Axe.

John Larson left Sunday night for Chicago to bring his wife home from a hospital there. Mrs. Larson has been in the hospital for several weeks, where she, submitted to an operation and returned home this week feeling very much improved in health. They arrived Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Petersen of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Hantron and little son, Marvin, of Wayne Mich., arrived last Sunday morning to spend a week or so resorting at Portage lake. They are at the Bates cottage. Mr. Petersen is also visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hans Petersen while in the city.

M. A. Bates received a telegram Monday, which stated that his appointment on the local draft board for Crawford county had been confirmed by the president, and that the oath and acceptance were being mailed him. So Mr. Bates has been appointed to succeed County Clerk Frank Sales, who was disqualified to act on the exemption board being of draft age. The board now consists of Dr. S. N. Insley, Sheriff Wm. H. Cody and M. A. Bates.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. hold regular meetings at the homes of its members each month, and it had been decided by the ladies at a meeting early in the spring to omit refreshments during the summer months. Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Solen Holbrook entertained the members, and invited them to visit the Fish Hatchery and surroundings. After their inspection, they were invited to partake of delicious refreshments of ice cream and assorted cakes. This was a great surprise to the ladies, who numbered about twenty-five. A rustic table and a couple of benches had been roughly put up in the Hatchery park, above which waved an American flag. The ladies enjoyed the outing very much, and did not seem to feel the extreme heat of the summer afternoon. Mrs. Holbrook was assisted by Mrs. Earl Dutton in entertaining.

The William McCullough blacksmith shop on Cedar street has changed hands. John Schram and Tony Nelson are the new proprietors, and are already doing business. The deal was closed Saturday. We wish them success in their new undertaking. Mr. Schram has worked at blacksmithing for about 21 years and is known as an expert and reliable workman. He is specially capable as a shoer of horses. Mr. Nelson says the shop will be open from 6:00 to 11:00 a. m. and from 12:00 o'clock noon to 5:00 p. m. and requests that those having horses to shoe to get there as early as possible during the cooler morning hours. They will be prepared to do anything in the blacksmith line. Mr. McCullough has been in the blacksmith business here for many years. He will continue the implement business until his present stock is sold after which he will turn this over to his successors.

If it's a Conklin, Nuf said. Get one at Hathaway's. \$2.50 up.

Lee Place of West Branch was here visiting friends over last Sunday.

Peter F. Jorgensen was in Bay City on business Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Benlah Lantz of Detroit arrived Sunday morning to visit relatives in the city.

Ardolph Olson of Detroit is visiting his sister Miss Frieda Olson for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. John W. Pettit of Detroit is here for a several week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Salling.

O. P. Schumann attended the disbarment trial of J. M. Rhodes and W. A. Harrington at Gaylord Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Jos. Boulanger returned home Monday from Cheboygan, where she had gone to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Brentford.

Misses Ula Mae and Vera Shier were guests of Miss Edna McCullough Wednesday of last week enroute from Bad Axe to their home in Wolverine.

Mrs. Robert Ziebell and children are spending the week in Mio, visiting relatives and friends. Harvey Fogel-songer drove them over to Mio, in his Ford auto last Sunday.

Miss Flora Hanson resigned her position at the telephone office Saturday and will leave shortly for Grant, Mich., where she will attend the Ashland college. Miss Edith Alstrom is the new night operator.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Anderson, daughter Mildred and son, Leslie of Galesburg, Illinois, came Tuesday afternoon to be in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Anderson's mother, Mrs. Anna Maria Larson, who passed away Sunday evening.

Mrs. Josephus and daughter, Miss Charlotta, of Saline, Michigan have been visiting at the homes of John and Henry Stephan down the Ausable. Miss Myrtle Stephens, who has been visiting in the southern part of the State returned here with them.

Mrs. Andrew Larson of Johannesburg and her guests, Mrs. Tony Seeley and Mrs. George Johnson of Manistee visited Mrs. Larson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Petersen here Monday and Tuesday of this week. Mrs. Seeley is a sister of Mr. Andrew Larson.

William E. McCullough and wife, and the latter's sister, Miss Lucille Grant all of Detroit are guests of Mr. McCullough's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. McCullough. They arrived Sunday morning, and Miss Ruth McCullough, who has been in Detroit since school closed here returned home with them.

Mrs. Edward Viendin and two daughters, and Mrs. Campbell and daughter, Miss Sate all of Munising are expected to arrive today and will be guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McNeveu for a few days. They expect to leave Saturday for Avoca, Mich., on a visit, and on their return will visit here longer.

Mrs. Arthur Brentford of Cheboygan age 22 years passed away at Mercy hospital in this city Wednesday of last week, where she had been brought two weeks previous for treatment. Her husband, and two young sons are left to mourn her, the youngest but five weeks old. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. Jos. Boulanger of this city, who has taken the babe and will care for it. The remains were taken to Cheboygan Thursday and the funeral was held Saturday morning.

An official bulletin issued by the Military Training Camps association of the U. S. announces that the location of the Second Officers' Training camp for men from Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois has been changed from Fort Logan H. Roots Arizona and Leon Springs, Texas to Fort Sheridan, Ill. No other changes are announced affecting the second officers' training camps. The same quota will attend from the various states as before, and the opening date of the camps remains unchanged—August 10.

W. F. Johnson of Rosecommon was in the city Saturday last. He was accompanied by Prof. Frank W. Spragg of the M. A. C. The latter is an expert on grains and is credited for the production of Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye, and is rated in this line as the Luther Barbanks of grains. Prof. Spragg is endeavoring to encourage the farmers in the production of pedigree wheat and other grains, claiming that it costs no more to produce pure grades than it does to raise the common grains, and also that the yield is greater and the quality better. Among those here who have taken a special interest in Prof. Spragg's suggestion that the farmers raise Red Rock wheat are R. Hanson and Nels Michel-son, both of whom intimated that they would plant several acres this fall.

On the first page of this issue of the Avalanche is published a list of names of those drafted and ordered to report for examination. These are all Crawford county boys and most of them are well known to all of us. In justice to this group of young men we are pleased to report that there seem to be but few, if any, who intend to request exemption. Many, of course, will be exempt because of physical disability and rejected by the examining board; besides there are many foreigners among the list who are exempt, according to the ruling of the government authorities. These young men must appear for examination at the court house next week and as the time draws near, the fact that we are at war with the greatest military power the world has ever known, becomes more realistic. This is a world war and when it is over peace terms will be designed in favor of democracy.

Let Us Help You Keep Cool These Hot Summer Days

Hot Weather Price News

Ladies' Sport Hats at 1-4 off.

Ladies' Summer Vests at 15, 25 and 35c.

Ladies' Union Suits at 35, 50 and 65c.

Ladies' and Children's Wash Dresses—big selection.

Sport Skirts, Middies and Sport Jackets.

Any Ladies' Trimmed Hat one-Half off.

A good selection of nice cool summer fabrics for these hot days—Wash Voiles, Sport Stripe Materials, Fancy Sport Silks.

Warm Weather News
for Men

Twenty per cent discount on all Oxfords—black and tans. This means a big saving, as they are now priced below actual value.

Sport Shirts—biggest line we ever have shown—75c, \$1.00 \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Straw Hats—Get one at one-fourth off.

Genuine B. V. D. and Porosknit Union Suits \$1.00.

Special An ALL LEATHER ELK SKIN SHOE for men—nice and light for work. About 45 pair left. **\$2.75**

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Quality Store

Richard Lovelly is the new clerk at Simpson's grocery.

Regular meeting of Masonic lodge will be held tonight.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bradley of Royal Oak, July 31. Mrs. Bradley is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tromble.

Misses Geraldine and Ursula McCarty of Owosso, Mich., were guests of their uncle and wife, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Mahoney last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillette are entertaining their niece Miss Helen Staggell of Bay City. She will remain with them until school begins.

Miss Leona Phillips of Detroit is a guest of her cousin, Miss Marie Foreman. The Foreman family are resorting at their cottage at Portage lake.

L. B. Merrill of Beaver Creek township, brot in a sample of clover and timothy hay, mixed, last week that is a credit to any farmer. Crawford county raises excellent clover and Mr. Merrill is one of the men who is responsible for this reputation. He reports excellent crops this season. This seems to be the general condition in this county this year.

One of the workmen at the DuPont plant found a switch open on the main track of the Michigan Central near that plant early last Sunday morning. He was working on the night shift and was on his way home when he noticed it and promptly reported the trouble. It was corrected just in time to allow a troop train from the south to pass. It is believed that the switch had been opened hoping to wreck the troop train which was bound for the copper country.

Emerson Bates returned home Monday morning from Annapolis, Washington and other eastern cities. He had been at the former city to take an examination for admission to the Naval academy. As stated in our edition of last week, he passed a successful examination in the educational and mental tests but because of a slight defect in vision and his nose was rejected. He says that he intends to try again next year and feels confident that he will pass.

HAVE ADDED A STOCK OF SHOES

—and am going to save shoe-wearers some good, hard-earned money. This line was purchased directly from the makers, not thru jobbers, and thus we can save you one man's profit.

FOR DRESS and WORK WEAR

We will save you money and also guarantee the quality.

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.
Next Door to Central Drug Store

The Parting Gift



A VEST POCKET KODAK

Tens of thousands of brave lads in the camps and trenches of France are keeping their own Kodak Story of the war—a story that will always be intense to them because it is history from their view point. When you buy an EAST-MAN you are always sure that supplies can be had in Europe.

SORENSEN BROS.

The Home of Dependable Furniture.

High Bush Cranberry Bark or Cramp Bark

can be sold for 35 cents per pound dry to the Eli Lilly & Company of Indianapolis, Ind. Write them today for full information. Very truly yours, ELI LILLY & COMPANY

POSITIVE PROOF.

Should Convince the Greatest Skeptic in Grayling.

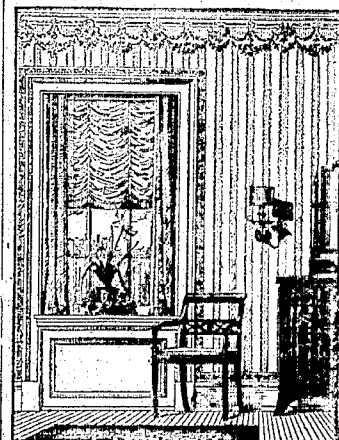
Because it's the evidence of a Grayling citizen.

Testimony easily investigated. The strongest endorsement of merit. The best proof. Read it:

Fred Aebli, Norway St., Grayling, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills on a few occasions in the past, getting them at Lewis' Drug store, and they have proven very beneficial. Whenever I am subject to spells of lameness across my back and when colds have settled on my kidneys, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. They have always cured me of the attack in a very short time."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Aebli uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv.

The Newest Designs and Best Workmanship at Most Moderate Prices



USING
Henry Bosch Company's WALL PAPERS
C. A. SMITH
Paper Hanging and Decorating
Phone 314

Stomach and Liver Troubles.
No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

HARDWARE

THAT'S ALL

But it is "Some Hardware"

We don't try to keep everything you need about your home—just hardware, that's all. But as that is our only line, we put all of our time and attention to it and PROTECT OUR CUSTOMERS FROM THE PRICE BOOSTERS. We know the actual value of every piece of hardware we handle, and GUARANTEE to sell it to you at a JUST and FAIR price. When in need of anything that a REPUTABLE hardware store handles, come to us, where you can buy it RIGHT.

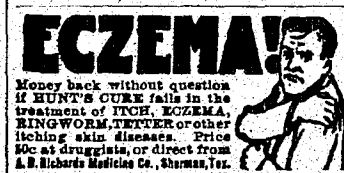
SALLING, HANSON CO.

Hardware Department

WOMEN OF
MIDDLE AGEMrs. Quinn's Experience
Ought to Help You Over
the Critical Period.Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three
years I have been troubled with the
Change of Life and the bad feelings
common at that time. I was in a
very nervous condition, with
headaches and a pain in the
back of the neck. I was unable to
do my work. A friend asked me to
try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound, which I did,
and it has helped me in every way. I
am not nearly so nervous, no headache
or pain. I must say that Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the
best remedy any sick woman can take."
—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259
Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense
of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches,
backaches, dizziness, palpitation of
the heart, spots before the eyes,
irregularity, constipation, variable
appetite, weakness, inquietude, and
dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to
the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.
(Confidential), Lynn, Mass.



Money back without question
if you are not cured by
this medicine. Write to
LYDIA E. PINKHAM, 235
N. Main St., Lowell, Mass.
or to your druggist, or direct from
A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Boston, Mass.

LOOKED LIKE INVERTED RAIN

Bullets From Machine Guns Gave Odd
Impression to Aviator at Whom
They Were Aimed.

It will be easily understood, writes
Mr. C. G. Grey, in "Tales of the Flying
Service," that before a bullet that
has been shot straight upward begins
to fall there must be a point where it
stands dead still, and that for the last
part of its upward path it travels very
slowly. One officer of my acquaintance
told me, after some months of
war, that his most curious experience
was when once and once only, he dis-
covered the exact extreme range point.
He was flying along quite peacefully
on a bright sunny morning at an alti-
tude of a little over 8,000 feet, without
worrying about anything, when sud-
denly he saw something bright dart
past the side of the machine. He began
to look about him and saw, a shade be-
low him and a trifle to one side, a
whole stream of little bright things glit-
tering in the sun.

Then he realized that he had just
struck a level that happened to be the
extreme vertical range of a machine
gun that was making uncommonly
good shooting. Other bullets from
rifles and other machine guns also
flashed into view as he flew along, and
when his eyes caught the right focus
he could follow the slow, topmost part
of their movement for a considerable
distance. "It looked," he said, "just as
if it were raining upward," and the
phenomenon was so novel that he quite
forgot for a time that the "raindrops"
indicated that he was unpopular with
someone below.—Youth's Companion.

Flight of Time.
"I saw him kiss you," cried her dear-
est girl friend.
"I acknowledge it," she answered,
unexpectedly.
"Ooo-oo-ooo!"
"Don't squeal. We are engaged."
"Since when?"
"Since then."
"Did he kiss you before or after he
proposed to you?"
"I can't tell you that. In the ex-
citement of the moment I didn't keep
track of the minor details."—Cleve-
land Plain Dealer.

At the Woman Tailor's.
"What's all the excitement?"
"Oh, there's a pretty girl in that talk-
ing picture having a fit."

The Lost Words.
"I shan't waste any words on you."
"If you use any at all on me you
will."

Preparing
for Tomorrow

Many people seem able
to drink coffee for a time
without apparent harm, but
when health disturbance,
even though slight, follows
coffee's use, it is wise to
investigate.

Thousands of homes,
where coffee was found to
disagree, have changed the
family table drink to

Instant
Postum

With improved health,
and it usually follows,
the change made becomes
a permanent one. It pays
to prepare for the health
of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"

The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS
TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

EDITORIAL NOTE.—William Le-
queux, who here chronicles for his
friend, Count Ernst von Helldendorf,
the latter's revelations of the inner
life of the Imperial German court, has
long been recognized throughout Eu-
rope as the possessor of its innermost
secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of
him: "He has intimate knowledge of
the secret service of Continental coun-
tries and is considered by the govern-
ment (of Great Britain) an authority on
such matters." Another authority says:
"Few people have been more closely as-
sociated with or know more of the
astounding inner machinery of Ger-
many than he."

Lequeux probably has more sources
of secret information at his command
than any contemporary in civil life, and
for the last six years the British Gov-
ernment has made valuable use of his
vast store of secret information through
a specially organized department with
which Lequeux works as a voluntary
assistant.

Count von Helldendorf became an in-
timate of Lequeux several years prior
to the outbreak of the war; he has been
living in retirement in France since
August, 1914, and it was there that Le-
queux received from the crown prince's
late personal adjutant permission to
make public these revelations of the
inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that
the democracies of the world might
come to know the real, but heretofore
hidden, personalities of the two de-
mon members of the autocracy they are
now arrayed against.

The Plot Against
Princess Louisa

THE TRUTH of the plot which
caused the downfall of the un-
fortunate and much-maligned
imperial Princess Louisa of Saxony,
Antoinette Marie, archduchess of Austria
and wife of Friedrich-August, now the
reigning king of Saxony, has never yet
been revealed.

I, of course, knew the charming im-
perial highness, the Crown Princess
Louisa of Saxony, as she often came
on visits to the kaiserin, but I had
never spoken much with her until, at
Easter, 1902, the emperor went to visit
Dresden. He took with him, among
other people, one of his untitled but
companionable, Judicial Councillor Loh-
lein, a stout, flabby-faced hanger-on,
who at the time possessed great in-
fluence over him.

Louisa was the most popular woman
in Saxony, and deservedly so, for hers
had been a love match.

After her marriage to the Saxon
crown prince the kaiser, in one of his
whimsical moods, became greatly at-
tached to her because of her frank-
ness, her love of outdoor life, and her
high educational attainments, hence
we often had her visiting at Potsdam
or at the Berlin Schloss. She was
known to be one of the few feminine
royalties in whom the kaiser took the
slightest interest.

At the grand ball of Easter I found
myself chatting with Louisa, who, I
recollect, wore a most charming and
artistic gown of sea-green chiffon,
decorated, of course, with pink carna-
tions in her hair and a few diamonds
upon her corsage, as with the Order
of St. Elizabeth and her magnificent
robe of matched pearls, which went
twice round her neck and reached to
her knees—a historic robe which had
once belonged to Marie Antoinette.

The Story of the Crown Prince Told.
As we stood chatting in a corner of
the room, watching the scene of un-
usual brilliancy because of the kaiser's
presence, the princess turned to me:
"Well, a curious thing happened
here about a month ago," she said.
"I was—" At that moment the em-
peror, in the uniform of the Second
regiment of Saxon Grenadiers, of which
he was chief, and wearing the Order
of Crancell of the House of Saxony,
strode up, and, standing before us, ex-
claimed:

"Well, Louisa? What is the very in-
teresting topic of conversation, eh?"
Her imperial highness hesitated, as
though endeavoring to avoid an explana-
tion, but next second she waved her
face and quickly said:

"Well, recently Friedrich-August and
myself have moved into rooms in the
older wing of the palace—rooms that
have not been occupied for nearly forty
years. They are old-world, charming,
and remind me constantly of Aug-
ustus the Strong and the times in
which he lived. Just about a month
ago the king and queen of Roumania
were paying us a visit. We were at
dinner, and while we were all laughing
and talking, for 'Carmin Sylva' had
been telling us one of her stories, we
heard a great clatter of horses' hoofs
and the heavy rumble of wheels, just
as though a stage coach was crossing
the small courtyard. All of us listened,
and in the silence we heard it receding
quite distinctly. I at once sent my
lady-in-waiting to ascertain who had
arrived or departed, four-wheeled
coaches being quite unusual nowadays.
It seemed just as though the coach
had driven out of the palace gate. The
message brought back from the guard-
room was that no carriage had entered
or left. I told this to those around the
table, and the queen of Roumania, who
had taken much interest in omens and
folklore, seated opposite me, seemed
much impressed, and even perturbed."

"Then the noise you heard must have
been an uncanny one, eh?" asked the
emperor, deeply interested.

"Quite. Two of the women at the
table declared that it must have been
thunder, and then the conversation
proceeded. I, however, confess to your
majesty that I was very much puzzled,
and the more so because only two
nights ago, while we sat at dinner,
Friedrich-August and myself in fam-
ily, we heard exactly the same
sounds again!"

"Really?" laughed the emperor.
"Quite uncanny. I hope, here in Dres-
den, you are not believing in spooks,

as London society believes in them."

"Not at all," said the princess ear-
nestly. "I don't believe in omens. But,
curiously enough, the king told me
yesterday that his two old aunts, who
formerly lived in our wing of the pal-
ace, had sometimes heard the clatter
of horses' hoofs, the jingle of harness,
the grinding of brakes, and the rum-
bling of heavy carriage wheels."

"Hm!" granted the emperor. "I've
heard that same story before, Louisa.
The departing coach means trouble to
the reigning family."

"That is exactly what the king said
to me only last evening," answered
Louisa frankly. "Does it mean trouble
to me, I wonder?"

"Certainly not," I declared. "Your
imperial highness need not worry for
one moment over such things. Nobody
nowadays regards such phenomena as
presage of evil. There is no doubt
some perfectly natural explanation of
the sounds. Every old palace, castle
and even private house, has its tradi-
tions."

The Kaiser's Merry Mood.
Then the emperor, after acknowl-
edging the salute of Baron Georg von
Metzsch, controller of the royal house-
hold—a tall, thin, crafty-eyed man,
with hair tinged with gray, and wear-
ing a dark blue uniform and many
decorations—changed the topic of con-
versation.

The kaiser was in particularly merry
mood that night. He had gone to Dres-
den against his inclination, for he had
long ago arranged an Easter review
on the Tempelhofer Feld, but the visit
was, I knew, for the purpose of con-
sultation in secret with the king of Sax-
ony.

Several times I wondered upon what
his majesty of Saxony had stumbled.
That morning the emperor and king
had been closeted alone together for
fully three hours, and the outcome of
the secret conference seemed to have
put the all-highest into a most excel-
lent mood.

The Saxon crown prince and his
wife were at that time a most devoted
couple, though all of us knew that
the modern ideas Louisa had brought
to Dresden from the Hapsburg court
had much shocked old King George
and his consort. The Saxon court was
unusually in life with a capital
"L."

According to the court whisperings,
trouble had started a few days after
marriage, when the king, having given
his daughter-in-law a targa of dia-
monds, a royal heirloom, with strict
injunctions to wear them just as they
were—a style of the seventeenth cen-
tury—he one evening at the opera saw
her wearing the stones re-set in that
style known as art nouveau. The king
became furious, and ordered them to
be set again in their original settings,
whereupon Louisa coolly returned the
present.

Such was the commencement of the
old king's ill-feeling toward her.

The state ball that night was cer-
tainly a brilliant one for such a small
court, and next day we all returned
to Potsdam. Louisa, in a depressed
mood, for while dancing with Count
von Castell Rudenhausen of the Prus-
sian Guard her lovely robe of pearls
had suddenly parted as though cut by
a knife.

A Mysterious Absence.
Before we left Dresden, however, I
met the crown princess in one of the
corridors. It was nine o'clock in the
morning. She wore her riding-habit,
having just come in from her morning
canter.

"Well, count!" she laughed. "So
you are leaving us unexpectedly! I
shall be coming to pay another visit to
Potsdam soon. The emperor invited
me last night. An revoir!"

Her imperial highness paid her
promised visit to the emperor at the
Neues Palais in July.

At the time of her arrival the em-
peror had left suddenly and gone away
to Hubertusstock. When anything un-
usual upset him he always went there.
I overheard him the day before his de-
parture shouting to Lohlein as he passed
along one of the corridors. The judi-
cial councillor seemed to be trying to
pacify him, but apparently entirely
without avail.

"You are as shy as all the rest!"
I heard the emperor declare in that
shrill, high-pitched tone which always
denotes his anger. "I'll hear none of
it—no excuses. I want no fawning,
no Jew-juggling."

The next I heard was that the kaiser
had left for that lonely retreat to
which he went when he wished to be
alone in those periods of crazy impetu-
osity which periodically seized him,
and further, that he had taken with
him his crafty crony, Lohlein.

During that mysterious absence—
when the untitled world of Potsdam
seemed at peace—the good-looking
Saxon crown princess arrived.

I was on duty on the railway plat-
form to bow over her hand and to wel-
come her.

"Ah! Count von Helldendorf! Well,
did I not say that I should not be
very long before I returned to Pots-
dam, eh?" she exclaimed. Then with
a merry laugh: "Do you remember
those clattering hoofs and my broken
robe of pearls? Nothing has hap-
pened yet."

An Angry Emperor.
Three days later an incident occur-
red which caused me a good deal of
thought, and, truth to tell, mystified
me considerably.

That somewhat indiscreet journal,
the *Mittler Wochenblatt*, had pub-
lished a statement to the effect that
Friedrich-August of Saxony and the
handsome Louisa had had a violent
quarrel, a fact which caused a great
deal of gossip throughout court cir-
cles.

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT
TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE
SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venueux Nadon,
par Moret-sur-Loing,
Seine-et-Marne,
February 10th, 1917.

My dear Lequeux:
I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing
my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or
three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The gross scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you
were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of
Louisa, the ex-crown princess of Saxony, you were, before the war,
closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in
these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded
here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the
world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and
even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, hap-
pily, at an end, and now, with the treachery of Germany against civiliza-
tion glaringly revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in
exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from
Your sincere friend,
(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

Old Von Donaustrauß, who at that
time was master of the ceremonies at
the emperor's court, bustled himself by
spreading strange scandals regarding
the Crown Princess Louisa. There-
fore, in the circumstances, it struck
me as strange that her highness should
have been invited to the puritanical
and hypocritical circle at Potsdam.

That afternoon, soon after the
guard had been changed, I chanced to
be writing in my room, which over-
looked the big central courtyard, when
I heard the guard suddenly turn out
in great commotion, by which I knew
that his majesty had suddenly re-
turned from Hubertusstock.

Ten minutes later my telephone
rang, and, passing the sentries, I went
by order to his majesty's study, that
chamber of plots and secrets, hung
with its faded green silk damask, its
furniture covered with the same mate-
rial, and its net curtains at the win-
dows threaded with ribbons of the
same shade.

The moment I entered the emperor's
countenance showed me that he was
very angry. Lohlein had returned with
him, and stood watching the emperor
as the latter impatiently paced the
room.

I saluted, awaiting orders in silence,
but so preoccupied was his majesty
that he did not notice my presence,
but continued his outburst of furious
wrath. "Only see what Von Hoen-
broch has reported!" he cried. "I
am being made a laughing-stock—and
you know it, Lohlein! It has been
said of us that a woman, a whim,
or a word will today raise any person
to high rank in our empire! That
black-guard, Harden, has actually
dared to write it in his journal. Well,
we shall see. That woman—she
shall—"

Suddenly he realized that I was
present, and hesitated. Next second
both his tone and his manner changed.

"Heltzendorf!—I—I wish you to go
to Dresden and take a private letter.
It will be ready in half an hour. Say
nothing to anyone concerning your de-
parture, but report to me here at four
o'clock."

A Secret Mission to the Saxon Court.
As commanded, I reported, but the
kaiser was with the empress, who, in
one of her private apartments, was
holding petit conseil. The Princess
Louisa being present. Indeed, as I en-
tered that semi-circular salon the
kaiser was standing aside before
Louisa's chair, laughing softly with
her. He could alter his moods just as
he changed his three hundred odd uni-
forms.

There was something mysterious in
the wind—that I felt absolutely con-
vinced. The atmosphere of that faded
green upstairs room was always one
of confidential conversations, intimate
conferences and secret plots—plots,
as has since been proved—against the
peace of the world.

The emperor, noticing that I had en-
tered the imperial presence, came for-
ward, and I followed him back into the
softly-carpeted corridor. Then he took
from the inner pocket of his tunic an
envelope of what you in England call
"court" size—lunen-lined, as are all en-
velopes used by the emperor for his
private correspondence. I saw it had
been sealed in black by his own hand.
Then, as he handed it to me, he said:

"Go to Dresden as quickly as pos-
sible and obtain a reply to this."

I clicked my heels together, and, salu-
tating, left upon my secret mission
to the Saxon court.

The letter was addressed to Baron
Georg von Metzsch at Dresden.

Next day, when I presented it to the
tall, thin controller of the household,
I saw that its contents greatly puzzled
him.

He wrote a reply, and as imperial
messenger, I returned at once to Pots-
dam, handing it to the emperor as he
strode alone from the Shell salon,
through which he was passing after
dinner.

He took it from my hand without a
word, tore open the envelope, read its
contents, and then smiled contentedly,
after which I went to old Von Donau-
strauß's room, and smoked a good cigar
in his company.

The Crown Princess Called.
Next day we were all back at the
Berlin Schloss. During the morning
his majesty inspected the Berlin gar-
rison in the Tempelhofer Field, and
the Princess Louisa rode with him.
That same afternoon, while I was
busy writing in the long room I
lotted to me in the Berlin Schloss, her
imperial highness, to my surprise, en-
tered, closing the door quietly after
her.

"Count von Heltzendorf, you have
been on a secret mission to that spy,
Von Metzsch, in Dresden, have you
not?"

I rose, bowed, and without replying
courteously offered her a chair.

the emperor a liar. Surely nobody
had ever done so before.

I drew a long breath, for as I crept
away unseen I recollected the kaiser's
unrelenting vindictiveness.

Poor princess! I knew that the red
talons of the Hohenzollern eagle would
sooner or later be laid heavily upon
her.

She left Berlin two hours later, but
half an hour before her departure I
found a hurriedly scribbled note upon
my table explaining that she had had
"a few unpleasant words with the em-
peror," and that she was leaving for
Dresden a day earlier than had been
arranged.

A fortnight passed. Twice Baron
von Metzsch came to Potsdam, and
was on each occasion closely closeted
with the emperor, as well as having
frequent consultations with Judicial
Councillor Lohlein. I had strong suspi-
cion that the conspiracy against the
lively daughter of the Hapsburgs was
still in progress, for I felt assured that
the kaiser would never forgive those
words of defiance from a woman's lips,
and that his vengeance, slow and sub-
tle, would assuredly fall upon her.

I did not know at the time—not, in-
deed, until fully three years later—
how the actions of Von Metzsch, who
was a creature of the kaiser, had from
the first been instigated by the all-
highest, who, from the very day of the
princess's marriage, had, notwithstanding
his apparent graciousness toward
her, determined that a Hapsburg
should never become queen of Saxony.

For that reason, namely, because
the emperor in his overweening vanity
believed himself to be the heaven-sent
ruler of the destinies of the German em-
pire, was much opposed to an Austrian
princess as a potential queen at Dres-
den, and had set himself the task to rule
the poor woman's life and love and to
arouse such a scandal concerning her
that she could not remain in Saxony
with every finger pointing at her in
obprobrium and scorn.

Decipher a Message for the Kaiser.

A fresh light, however, was thrown
upon what I afterward realized to be
an astounding conspiracy by the re-
ceipt of a cipher message late one
November night at Potsdam. I was at
work alone with the emperor in the
pale green upstairs room, reading and
placing before him a number of state
documents to which he scrawled his
scribbly signature, when the telegram
was brought.

"Deeply that, Heltzendorf," he
commanded, and went on with the
work of reading and signing the docu-
ments, while I sat down with the red
leather-covered code book, and pre-
sently found that the message, which
was from Dresden, read:

"Frau von Fritsch today had an in-
terview with Giron, the French tutor
to the crown princess's children, but
unfortunately the latter refuses to ad-
mit any affection for Louisa. Giron
angrily declared his intention to leave
Dresden, because of Von Fritsch's sug-
gestion. This course, I saw, would be
unfortunate for our plans, therefore I
urge the king to induce Louisa to re-
quest him to remain. She has done so,
but to no avail, and Giron left for
Brussels tonight. May I be permitted
to come to discuss with your majesty
a further elaboration of the plans?"—
Von Metzsch.

The emperor read the secret mes-
sage twice.

"We go to Erfurt tomorrow, do we
not?" he said. "Telegraph in cipher
to Von Metzsch to meet us there to-
morrow evening at seven. And de-
stroy that message," he added.

I obeyed his orders, and afterward
continued to deal with the state pa-
pers, much enlightened by the news
transmitted by the emperor's creature.

I confess that I felt the deepest
sympathy for the helpless victim. At
the Schloss, high above the old-world
town of Erfurt, Von Metzsch had a
long conference with the emperor, but
I was unable to overhear any word of
it. All I know is that the controller
of the Saxon household left Erfurt for
Dresden by special train at midnight.

Poor, defenseless Louisa! You, my
dear Lequeux, to whom the princess a
few months afterward fled for advice,
know well how sterling, how womanly
and honest she was; how she was one
victim of many of the unscrupulous
intrigues by which the arrogant war-
lord of Germany has until the present
managed to retain his throne.

Well, I watched the course of
events; watched eagerly and daily.
Twice I had received letters from her
imperial highness, short notes in her
firm, bold handwriting.

From Von Metzsch came several
cipher messages to the emperor after
we had returned to Potsdam, but Zorn
von Bulach, my colleague, deciphered
all of them, and, as he was not my
friend, I did not inquire as to their
purport. I knew, however, that mat-
ters in Dresden were fast approaching
a crisis, and that the unfortunate
Hapsburg princess could no longer sus-
tain the cruel and unjust pressure be-
ing put upon her undoing. That a hun-
dred of Germany's spies and agents
provocateurs were busy I realized
from the many messages by telephone
and telegraph passing between Berlin
and Dresden, and I felt certain that
the ruin of poor Princess Louisa was
nigh.

A significant message came to Pots-
dam late one December night—a mes-
sage which, when I deciphered it and
handed it to the emperor, caused him
to smile.

The princess had left Dresden!
Three days later, on December 8,
a further cipher telegram came from
Von Metzsch, in Dresden, which read:
"Louisa has learned of the Sonnen-
stein project, and has left Salzburg
for Zurich, her brother accompanying."
—Von Metzsch.

Sonnenstein! That was a private
hunting asylum!

In a few moments the kaiser had
summoned, by his private telephone,
Koeher, then chief of the Berlin se-
cret police, and given orders that the
princess be watched in Switzerland.
Half an hour later three police agents
were on their way to Zurich to follow
the poor, distracted woman, even be-
yond the confines of the empire.

She was, no doubt, in deadly fear
of being sent to a living tomb, so that
her mouth should be closed forever.
And seeing herself surrounded by en-
emies and spies on every hand—for
even her brother Leopold, with whom
she had traveled to Switzerland, now
refused to assist her—she adopted the
only method of further escape that at
the moment presented itself.

Alone and without anyone to advise
her, she, as you know, took a desper-
ate resolve, one alas! fraught with
disastrous consequences.

The iron had indeed entered the
poor princess's soul.

Note by William Lequeux.

The denouement of this base in-
trigue will be best related in her im-
perial highness's own words. In one
of her letters, which I have on my
table as I write, she says:

"I saw before me in those never-to-
be-forgotten days all the horrors of a
'Maison de Santé.' What could I do?
I was friendless in a strange hotel.
Even Leopold seemed disinclined to
be further troubled by a runaway sister.
I knew Frau von Fritsch had se-
creted me falsely of having secret love
affairs, and that the emperor had di-
rected the whole plot which was to
culminate in my confinement in an
asylum. Suddenly a solution occurred
to me. I remembered Monsieur Giron,
who had already suffered greatly
through his friendship with me. If he
joined me, then my flight from
Dresden would be considered as an
elopement, and I should escape a liv-
ing death in a madhouse! Monsieur
Giron was at that moment my only
friend, and it was for that reason that
I telegraphed to him at Brussels. Well,
he joined me, and by doing so complet-
ed the emperor's triumph."

(Copyright, 1917, by William Lequeux.)

MANY INDIAN MOUNDS FOUND

Nearly 150 Earthworks Have Been
Discovered Near the Shores of
Green Lake in Wisconsin.

A total of 147 Indian earthworks
have been found near the shores of
Green Lake in the Wisconsin county
of the same name, according to the
Wisconsin Archaeologist. Of these In-
dian remains, 63 are conical mounds,
28 are oval mounds, 28 are linear
mounds, 25 are effigy mounds and 3
are inclosures.

Six Wisconsin lakes have many In-
dian earthworks on their shores. Men-
dota has 225, Koshkonong 481, Wau-
kesha 184, Wingra 148, Chetek 100 and
Green Lake 147.

Mr. Automobile Owner:

Are you insured against fire, theft and liability? The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, carried the insurance and paid for the following automobiles by theft:

Thos. D. Fitzgerald, of the Secretary of State's Office, Lansing \$335
 Jerry Kastle, New Boston 300
 Earl W. Tucker, Wyandotte 375
 Benjamin C. Hilliker, Swartz Creek 320
 Anton Keldis, Scottville 308
 R. Barringer, Richland 275
 Mutual Telephone Co., Im-lay City 315
 Frank S. Hagerman, Stensville 425
 Glen C. Gillespie, Prosecu-ting Attorney, Pontiac 300
 Kirk Van Winkle, Lansing 325
 W. H. Williamson, Oak-land County 975

The above losses are paid from every part of the State. The wise man will insure in the Big Mutual. 25,000 policies issued, 350 claims paid, and \$70,000 of cash in bank.

Cost is only \$1.00 for policy and 25c per h. p.

See local agent or write

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PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Wash-ington, D. C. Books free. High-ly recommended. Send today.

Such is Life.

"George," she said, "am I really and truly your little popsy wopsy?"
 "The sweetest peachy weenies in ex-istence," declared George.
 "And you've never, never loved an- other girl?"
 "There isn't another girl in the world worth a thought, sweet."
 "What makes you love me so, George?"
 "Just because I can't help it, precious."

"Am I an angel, George?"
 "An elf, a penguin. The daintiest little fairy that ever drew breath."
 "Oh, my true knight!" she sighed.
 "Good night, Good night!"
 And five minutes later the daintiest little fairy that ever drew breath was snuggling man's head off because the bread and cheese and pickled onions were not laid out for supper; whilst the true knight was whispering sweet nothings to the golden-haired barnmaid at the Fan and Feathers, and asking her if she had a fancy to go to the pictures next Friday—London Tit-Bits.

On Will Training.
 The magazines advertise many books on will training. Each of them promises to heal the sick self, to strengthen the feeble knees, to turn the poor in heart into dominating personalities, to make live wires out of hand bound brains. Pleasant is the picture, which these advertisements paint of the future. Your inhibitions shall be cast out of you, they shall perchance enter into your Gadarene competitors who shall be driven violently down a steep place into the sea, leaving your once faint heart free to win fair wages. Unless, indeed, your competitors happen to better their wills by buying and reading the same books, in which case the future looks less clear.—The Ne- Re-public.

The Trouble.
 "Whatcha looking so blue about, old top?"
 "Oh, my wife wants more clothes, though all the year her wardrobe has been oversubscribed."

Most Probable.
 May—Jack has an airship now.
 Fay—Yes, I know. He promised to drop in when he gets around our way.

POST TOASTIES

are the newest and best in corn flakes

—Bobby



PARASITES PREY ON MICHIGAN CHERRIES

Leaf Disease Strips Foliage From Trees in Many Orchards.

LIME-SULPHUR IS REMEDY

Applied as Dilute Spray, It Will Control "Leaf Spot," Plant Pathologist Declares.

By DR. G. H. COONS, Plant Pathologist Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Bare cherry and plum trees, flying scarce as hares as Eve was wont to wear, can be found in numerous Michigan orchards this season—though the condition is more or less an annual one. These trees, stripped as clean as a whistle of their leaves in extreme cases, are the victims of a disease known as "leaf spot." It gives warning of its unenviable presence early in the season by causing the foliage to become yellow, or take on a ragged, shothole appearance.

But before discussing remedies, a few words about the nature of the trouble may not be amiss. "Leaf spot" is caused by a parasitic fungus. This fungus is a tiny plant so small that it requires a microscope to bring out the details of its form, and like all parasites, it steals its living from its host. Because of its small size the fungus is able to enter the plant through the leaves, and when it has done this it grows in the tissues and produces brown, dead spots. Sometimes these spots become dry and brittle and are eventually whipped off by the wind, making the leaf look as though it had been peppered with a shotgun. In other cases dark spots about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter are formed on the leaves, causing them to turn yellow as a result of the invasion. White or pinkish, gummy masses may be noticed. These are made up of the small, seed-like reproductive bodies of the fungus—the spores. When this



LEAF SPOT OF CHERRY. The Picture Shows Defoliated Trees in an Orchard, August 15.

gummy mass is wet the spores float in the water and are splashed about, lodging on new leaves and in turn infecting them. This explains why the disease is most severe in seasons of abundant rainfall.

The general effect of the parasite is to cause a "culling" or dropping of the leaves. Upon these it lives through the winter, resuming its devastating work in the following spring. But even if the leaves are not entirely destroyed by the parasite, they are greatly crippled. As all the starch and sugar found in the fruit is manufactured in the leaves, anything which damages them cuts down the fruit crop. "Leaf spot" commonly appears after the crop is harvested, however, and the grower frequently fails to realize the loss which it brings about, for its greatest effect is not felt by the tree until the next season. This following crop is always mediocre, and the fruit is liable to ripen unevenly and be small and poorly flavored. Another effect is to render trees which have lost their leaves very susceptible to winter injury, for a tree which goes into the cold months poorly nourished and without sugar stored in its twigs will not resist a hard winter.

But fortunately the disease is readily controlled by summer sprays of dilute lime-sulphur. The common commercial lime-sulphur, used in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water, is usually employed in Michigan orchards and is applied according to the following schedule:

First—Just before the buds open.
 Second—Immediately after the blossoms fall.
 Third—Ten days or two weeks later.
 Fourth—Every two or three weeks, depending upon the weather conditions, throughout the growing season.

In the first two sprays 2½ to 3 pounds of arsenate of lead should be added to every 50 gallons of spray. This poison controls curculio. With Japanese varieties of plums, self-bottled lime-sulphur mixture should be substituted for the commercial lime-sulphur.

In addition to this control measure, plowing under the leaves from the preceding crop, before infection of the new leaves in the spring can take place, is strongly advised. This is a sanitary measure and gets rid of most of the sources of infection.

To Wake Up Country Church.

More than 180 rural pastors from churches all over the state attended an interdenominational country life conference at the Michigan Agricultural college a few days ago. They arrived at the conclusion, among other things, that if the country church is to perform its full duty, it must come out of its lethargy and take a new grip on things. It was recommended, as a means for bringing the re-awakening about, that pastors going into rural districts in the future fit themselves for

NEED IS FOR MORE SILOS

Late Season May Mean Much "rosted Corn This Fall—Can Be Saved in Silos.

By PROF. H. H. MUSSELMAN, Department of Farm Mechanics, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Conditions prevalent this season may lead those Michigan farmers who haven't already acquired one of these silos to progress about silos than has been their custom heretofore. In many sections of the state corn was seeded late and it is a week or more behind schedule. A favorable summer and fall may counteract these delays, but if Michigan is not so blessed—and all of things the weather is least to be trusted—there is a chance that much of the crop may be caught by the frost or of necessity harvested before it is ripe. In either emergency there is nothing better than a silo to reduce losses to a minimum. Immature or frosted corn can be cared for in no better way than by storing in a well built silo.

If you are considering putting up one of these structures, preparations for building should be made early, for considerable time is required to secure materials, and still more allowance must be made for the work of construction.

This question naturally presents itself: "How big a silo should be built?" With the increasing use of the masonry silo, the height has been gradually extended. This can be safely done, because the heavier type silos are less liable to blow over. The increased height also is a great advantage from the standpoint of capacity. It may be stated that a silo 40 feet in depth has nearly three times the capacity of a silo 20 feet in depth. The increased capacity is due to the greater packing secured with the increased height.

In calculating the size of silo it is customary to allow 35 pounds per day for each 1,000-pound dairy cow for a period of six to eight months. For a period of seven months this requires practically 3½ tons for each animal. If ten animals are to be fed, a silo of at least 40 tons capacity will be required. To prevent spoilage of silage at least two inches must be fed off each day in warm weather. Increasing the height of silo, therefore, rather than its diameter, is of advantage in that it increases the depth which may be fed daily.

As a rule a silo may be profitably used with ten cows. It is not advisable to build with a diameter of less than ten feet. A good rule for height is to make the height at least three times the diameter. Thus it will be seen that a 10 by 30 foot, 12 by 35 foot, or 14 by 40 foot will be about the right proportions to build.

Remembering that each full-grown animal requires about 3½ tons of silage per year and that the silo should be at least 30 feet high, the size of silo may be very easily determined.

The approximate capacity of silos of varying diameters and heights is as follows:

Diameter 10 feet—Height 40 feet, capacity 70 tons; height 35 feet, capacity 58 tons; height 30 feet, capacity 46 tons; height 25 feet, capacity 35 tons; height 20 feet, capacity 26 tons.
 Diameter 12 feet—Height 40 feet, capacity 104 tons; height 35 feet, capacity 85 tons; height 30 feet, capacity 68 tons; height 25 feet, capacity 51 tons; height 20 feet, capacity 37 tons.
 Diameter 14 feet—Height 40 feet, capacity 140 tons; height 35 feet, capacity 115 tons; height 30 feet, capacity 93 tons; height 25 feet, capacity 71 tons; height 20 feet, capacity 52 tons.
 Diameter 16 feet—Height 40 feet, capacity 184 tons; height 35 feet, capacity 152 tons; height 30 feet, capacity 120 tons; height 25 feet, capacity 92 tons; height 20 feet, capacity 68 tons.

CITIES DEMAND GRADED EGGS

Standard Requires That Dozen Must Weigh at Least Twenty-Four Ounces.

By PROF. C. H. BURGESS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—The old notion that "an egg is an egg," and being such must be no more, has fallen into disrepute in city markets. If eggs are shipped into a city of any size they are subjected to examination and classified into different grades. This is a fact with which many poultrymen are well acquainted, but there are others perhaps who are still unaware that such grading is practiced.

First of all, the eggs must be up to weight. East of the Mississippi a dozen of eggs must weigh 24 ounces. Next is color. Some markets demand a certain color. It is not in the mind of the writer to enter into a discussion of the merits and demerits of this point. The nutritive value of white eggs and brown eggs is the same.

New York markets, for instance, demand the white egg; the Boston market demand the brown. A 26-ounce egg is an ideal egg. If a dozen exceeds this amount they are hard to ship without breaking. The eggs must also be fresh. To be classed as "first" they must be newly laid, must be clean, and must have a strong, smooth shell. The air cell must be small, and the egg must be free from cracks.

"Checks" are fresh eggs which possess all of the qualities above stated but are cracked. They must not leak, however. "Leakers" are like the above except that they have lost part of their contents.

country problems by a course of study designed to acquaint them with important rural facts. "The new country preacher," said W. W. Diehl, rural superintendent of the Methodist conference, "must supplement his theological training with agricultural knowledge." The conference closed with an appeal to the rest of the country clergy in the state to attend the next meeting, which will be conducted in 1918. The session just ended was the largest interdenominational gathering of country pastors in the state.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

FINLAND.

The landing July 12 passed the second reading of a bill virtually establishing Finnish independence. The introduction of the bill has created a serious crisis in Petrograd, and N. C. Tcheldse, president of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, went to Helsingfors in an effort to settle the differences. The law, which was engineered by the Socialists, proclaims that Russia has lost all authority in Finland except in the domains of diplomacy and in the army and navy, wherein, however, Russia's rights are undefined. All other prerogatives of the grand duke of Finland, including the provisional government, have passed automatically to it, belong to Finland. Specifically the law assumes the grand duke's right to put into execution the law, execute and prorogue the legislature and appoint a supreme executive. The governor general is not mentioned in the law and as no functions are left him he is practically superseded. Telegrams from Helsingfors declare that after the promulgation of the law the diet will appoint its own senate. Under the plan proposed Russia would not have the right to keep troops in Finnish territory in time of peace or to possess any fortifications. Economic relations between Finland and Russia would be regulated as between foreign countries. The Finnish Social Democrats addressed the Social Democrats of all countries, especially Russia, asking them to support the establishment of Finland's independence on the ground that the Russian government, which was incapable of giving adequate guarantees of the inviolability of Finland's freedom. The grand duchy of the Russian empire and until the last few years preserved its old constitution. Its autonomy has been in a great measure abolished by acts of the Russian government. A governor general represents the Russian government.

NORWAY.

Gen. Ivan Holmsen, an officer who distinguished himself in the Russian army, is a native of Norway and of pure Norwegian stock, having been born in Rygge, Norway, in 1867. His father removed to Finland in the seventies of the past century to engage in the lumber business. Early in life he became fond of military life, and wished to attend the cadet school at Fredrikshaven. But according to the rules of the school only boys of noble parentage could be admitted. Norway abolished all kinds of titular nobility a hundred years ago, and how could the boy prove that his ancestors were noblemen? At any rate he went to work to see what could be done.

His ancestors had been very prominent in Eneback and Smaalene for hundreds of years, and by the kind assistance of the keeper of the national archives of Norway he was finally admitted to the school. He made a favorable impression, and as soon as he became an officer he advanced rapidly. In 1909 he married Ljontoft Boholm, the daughter of the governor general of Finland, and they have several children. In 1909 he was a colonel and military attaché at the Russian legation in Constantinople, and when the war broke out he was at the head of a division. In the battle of Vladyslavov he distinguished himself by bravery and general ability to such an extent that he was decorated with the Cross of St. George. The Russians had been forced back by the Germans and were hard pressed. Then Holmsen assumed the command of two regiments, using one of them in a flank attack on the enemy and the other in checking his advance in the front. He succeeded in keeping his positions until dark, and this prevented the Germans from taking advantage of their success earlier in the day. The Russian army was in great danger late in the afternoon. Besides the Cross of St. George Holmsen has a number of minor decorations and has made many visits to Norway. Some of his relatives in Norway are prominent in public life.

SWEDEN.

A dispatch from Trondheim says a mysterious fire occurred there in a storage warehouse containing goods ready for shipment to Great Britain. The damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Denmark.

Complaint of American export relations being unjust and cruel to small neutrals, tending to force them between starvation and entering the war, is made by the semi-official newspaper Politiken. "The demand that American products shall neither directly nor indirectly contribute to the advantage of the Germans can only be fulfilled if all economic relations with Germany are severed," continues the paper, which cites an article from a Washington newspaper and Controller Herbert C. Hoover's statement to prove the "brutality" of the American policy. "The situation which the American proclamation creates for small neutrals, particularly Denmark, is highly serious," says the Politiken. "War's specter approaches our frontier by an unexpected path. Even if we escape war we cannot escape many of its most direct consequences. It is interesting to establish the fact that this comes from a group of powers whose regard for small neutrals has been one of the world's most popular slogans, also one of the world's greatest lies." The Berlingske Tidende accepts the explanation in America's official statement.

H. C. Holst entered the service of Iver Andersen Ravn of Groninghoved as an all-around farmhand the first of May 1887. For three generations he kept the same position, leaving it on the fifth anniversary of his installation. The people of the parish held a festival in his honor on this occasion. He was as faithful as adamant during the 50 years. He and his wife are going to spend the rest of their days with their children at Kolding.

Many Danish dairymen have introduced a new kind of pasteurizing apparatus. The idea is to save fuel. When the pasteurized milk is cooled it is made to pass over a tank containing the milk which is to be heated, so that most of the heat of the former passes into the latter, saving that much heat.

The Rose in History.

The rose was extolled by the ancient Greek writers above all other flowers. The Romans appreciated this flower equally as much as the Greeks, and, according to Athenus, Cleopatra had the floor covered with roses a foot and a half thick; and Nero is recorded as having spent some thousands of pounds in roses at one feast alone. Anacreon relates how the breath of roses used to perfume the bower of Olympus; and the Graces loved to twine themselves together by a band of these lovely flowers.

Potatoes have been very scarce in the island of Lolland because so many were destroyed by frost in the pits last winter.

Sweden is violently agitated by the American export licensing restrictions. Severe condemnation of the plan is heard everywhere. The newspaper Tidningen led Stockholm newspapers in a bitter attack on the United States, characterizing the embargo as "an attempt to force Sweden into the war in the profane name of democracy." "The whole Swedish people," the editorial concluded, "are united in commercial and political neutrality. They do not want war in defense of their soil against foreign aggressors."

General resentment and indignation has been aroused in Sweden by a news dispatch from Washington giving what is termed "an official report of the government" on Sweden's exports and imports. The report declares in brief that Sweden exported to Germany great quantities of materials for making ammunition, including especially iron ore, ferro-silicates, manganese, steel, copper, sulphur, zinc and wood pulp and imported iron ore from America to replace the surplus exported. Even newspapers most friendly to the United States condemn the charges. The papers call attention to America's attitude regarding exports and arraign what they term the "government's inconsistency." They declare America repeatedly protested to England against the same policy which Washington now threatens to adopt against Sweden. The Associated Press received from an authoritative source the following statement: "The statement that we are exporting sulphur and zinc to Germany is a ridiculous error. We must import sulphur for our own use and Germany produces more zinc than she uses. We import no iron ore from America. Before the war we used to import a low grade of pig iron from England. These imports have dropped to a third of the normal and we have been importing from America to cover the deficit, but the entire imports are insignificant. We export pig iron of a higher grade to both England and Germany. Our exports to England are still nearly normal. For our industrial life, we must have dyes, coal and medicine from Germany, and we have nothing to give in return except iron ore and pulp, since the embargo on all provisions. We get some coal from England at the risk of our sailors' lives and of their ships, but it is only a small portion of what we require. Germany brings us coal in her own ships, without risk to us. We do not understand how America, which insisted on us letting her cotton through Germany and protested so vehemently to England against our effort to interfere with her trade, can have such an attitude toward us."

The Swedish, Norwegian and Danish governments have encouraged increased agricultural production in every way. But the unusual warm weather during May and June has already endangered the crops, and it is therefore unlikely that they will be above the average, in spite of all stimulating efforts. In his great exposure of the food situation, delivered some time ago in the Riksdag, Mr. Swartz, premier of Sweden, announced that the Swedish nation did not have to fear starvation during the next winter, even if all import of food should be cut off, but he made this promise dependent upon a crop considerably above the average. The fuel situation is at the same time alarming the neutrals, which regularly import large quantities of coal. All the three Scandinavian countries have already taken extensive measures to secure within their own borders enough fuel for the coming winter. Wood and peat will, to a large extent, be used in an effort to replace coal, and it is used for the purpose of cutting and transporting wood that Sweden and Norway have mobilized their civil population.

Sweden instructed her minister at Berlin to lodge formal protest with Germany against the torpedoing of Swedish fishing vessels.

Denmark.

Mr. Blinks—I met a woman today that I thought a good deal of once. Mrs. Blinks—Oh, you did? "Yes, I used to do my very best to please her." "Humph!" "I did everything I could to win her affection." "My goodness!" "And at last I flattered myself that I succeeded." "What?" "She granted all that I asked, and by so doing made me the happiest man alive." "Merciful!" "I asked her to come up to the house with me today, but she had some shopping to do, and cannot get here until supper time."

Have Soft, White Hands

Clear Skin and Good Hair by Using Cuticura—Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emollients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the pores free from obstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Conservel

Morgiana poured oil on the forty thieves. "What a waste of fat in war times," we protested.

A man may speak several languages and still not be able to say anything worth listening to.

Granulated Eyelids.

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, Just Easy Comfort. Write for Free Booklet. Marine Eye Remedy in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

Way to \$15 per set for old false teeth. Don't make them rot in your mouth. Send them to us. We'll pay you. Write for particulars. Write to: Dr. J. H. Smith, 200 E. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 31-1917.

Modern. "My potato," he howled passionately, throwing himself on his knees before her, "do not tempt me thus! Let me look into those orbs, shining like rubies set in a bed of the finest lent-mold, and see truth revealed therein! Oh, do not send me away, I implore you. My person—my onion, my turnip-top, my holy little beek!" She rose to her feet. "Slug!" she hissed. "Wireworm! Allotment that! You dare to come to me with vain compliments? But I can see through you. You call me a chaste potato, while at the same time, copying the ways of the murderous green fly, you seek to pull me down to your own vile and stagnant level! Begone!" And he went.—London Ideas.

Not Worth Fooling.

Harper—You can't fool all of the people all of the time. Sharper—I don't want to. Lots of people haven't any money.

Wives are more liberal than husbands. The wife who has a mind of her own is apt to give her husband a piece of it.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which is poisonous if taken in excess, and produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Ready for Rest of It.

Mr. Card is inclined to pessimism, particularly in the morning. At all times he looks upon the works of the boarding house cook with suspicion.

"Wouldn't you like a nice stew this morning?" Inquires the waitress.

"Now!"

"We have porkchop-mint-ouchiplover eubachameagstoo—"

"Now-w!"

"Let me bring you a nice fried sole," she persisted.

"Sure, you might as well bring the sole," he snarled. "I ate the uppers yesterday."

Love isn't blind. A girl in love can see ten times more in the object of her affection than anyone else can.

The average girl believes that an engagement is one continuous round of pleasure. And very often it is.

Have a Private Latch Key.

A teacher in an Indiana school says that she used to think there was a chance for careful, sanitary folk to escape germs, but since holding an examination recently she has given up hope. In this examination the question was asked:

"What is bacteria, and how do they enter the body?"

And one eighth-grade pupil gave the discouraging answer:

"Bacteria is germs, and they get into the human body by means of a rusty nail."—Indianapolis News.

No Chance for Him Even Then.

"Does your husband talk in his sleep?" "Yes, but then he never gets the best of me. So do I."

What the kaiser can't get he is willing that others shouldn't have.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE

and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre may yield as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Rye.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrients are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is anxious to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

M. V. MacINNIS

176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Government Agent

He Was Sorry He Spoke. "Why, you women ought to be thankful that you do not live in foreign countries, where they yoke up women with mules and make them pull together," said a rough opponent of woman suffrage to a gentle, but strong-minded suffragist.

"You are married, are you not?" she asked.

"Yes," he snapped. "Well," she rejoined, "then foreign countries are not the only ones in which women are yoked with mules."

The Capitol Petroleum Company Now drilling first well. Second well will be started in few days. Just the minute we strike oil your stock will be worth many times what it costs. You can't afford to miss this opportunity. Only 2 cents a share while the allotment lasts, 5 payments or 5% off for cash. Make remittances to the Securities Finance and Investment Co., 329 Foster Bldg., Denver, Colo.—Adv.

The only difference between meddling and investigation is that we always investigate and the other fellow meddles.

United States army has bought 4,000 Lewis machine guns.

For Bilious Troubles

That heavy headache, torpid liver, sick stomach, bitter taste in mouth, furred tongue, dull eyes and muddy skin, all come from a poor supply of bile. These unhealthy conditions are promptly corrected by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which stimulate the liver, regulate the flow of bile, sweeten the stomach, and renew healthy bowel action. A household remedy approved by sixty years of public service. For every-day illnesses, Beecham's Pills



Pallaria and his Band are coming for Chautauqua

Pallaria and His Band will be the sensation of Chautauqua week.

He is one of the most picturesque of all band leaders. He was graduated from the Milan Conservatory before he became of age. He was director of a band in Naples at 19. He came to this country and appeared in concert in the New York Hippodrome. For four years he was bandmaster on the battleship Kansas in the United States Navy. He toured the country appearing in every principal city from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has appeared on many of the largest Chautauquas in America.

"He fairly pulls the music out of the instruments," says one critic. Another says: "It seemed as if the band was one huge instrument upon which Pallaria played alone, so in harmony, so delicate and soft and so powerfully superb were the climaxes."

Hear Them on the Fourth Day
Community Chautauqua

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 8 TO 12

Correspondence.

Frederic News.

Rev. Barnes and family has returned to their home at Bad Axe.

Cornelius Palmer of Albertia, Canada, is visiting his father and friends.

Clarence Nichols of Bay City visited his aunt, Mrs. Chas. Craven Thursday.

Mrs. Perry and children, sister of Mrs. L. A. Gardner, who have been visiting here, left for Cheboygan to visit relatives in that city.

Miss Emma Craven is visiting at Bay City, Flint and Detroit.

Mrs. Earl Zuck of Detroit is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson.

Gilbert Cram has accepted a position at the Ward farm.

A goodly number of our citizens took in the ball game at Gaylord Sunday.

day and report it was worth seeing, tho the boys were Beaten.

Mrs. Rowley of Bay City is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. McCracken.

Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Layman are enjoying an extended auto trip through the northwest part of the State.

We understand Jake Smock has resigned his position at the Ward farm.

Herman Wilcox of Muskegon is visiting friends here and in Maple Forest, mostly the latter.

George Flag and family of Detroit are visiting their old home here.

Beaver Creek.

Joe Wolfe is erecting a new barn.

A. Ellis and C. F. Kinney were in Roscommon Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Millikin and Mrs. A. Ellis was in Grayling Saturday.

Ed. Hollingsworth of Grayling is working at Wm. Millikin's.

Lloyd Marlow and wife of Grayling made a trip to their farm Saturday.

John Love was expected home from

Owosso last week, where he has been for some time taking treatment, but was unable to return.

Linn Kile was a Grayling caller Saturday.

Charlie Burt made a trip to Chicago last week on business.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh medicine is taken internally, and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

GOODRICH MAN SEES RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Soldiers of New Government Are Anxious to Continue Fight.

Some new interesting viewpoints of the world war were disclosed by Victor van der Linde, Goodrich representative, who returned from war ridden Europe, June 19th.

Starting last Christmas, Mr. van der Linde traveled thru Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, doing special technical work for the Goodrich company. He spent considerable time in Moscow and Petrograd. Mr. van der Linde was in the Russian capital when the revolution broke out and witnessed the exciting times, attending the abdication of the Czar and the seizing of the government by the council of soldiers and working men.

"I have great confidence in the new Russian government doing its share in the struggle against German autocracy," said Mr. van der Linde. "The new government is determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with England, France and the United States. The soldiers are over anxious to continue the fight. But the dissension has been among the working men engaged in manufacturing munitions of war. The workers are virtually on a general strike for higher wages."

"The American commission headed by Elihu Root have put new confidence into the Russian people. When the workers return to their shops and supply the soldiers with clothing, food and ammunition, Russia will fight as she never has before in her history."

Before Mr. van der Linde's recent trip, he was associated with the Paris office of the B. F. Goodrich company. Since the outbreak of the world war, he was in close touch with the Goodrich factory at Colombes, France. "You have no idea," said Mr. van der Linde, "of how impressed the French people are with the United States joining the Allies. They have a tremendous admiration for everything American. France places utmost confidence in the ability of the United States to sway victory to the Allies."

"Even with the help of America," continued Mr. van der Linde, "and a united Russia, it is my opinion the war cannot end under two years time."

FROM THE PENCIL'S POINT

The biggest fish are caught with hook and line.

The well man often forgets the sick man's promise.

If too proud to beg and too honest to steal—get trusted.

If a woman's face is a poem it should be a useless one.

Paradox—To become round eat plenty of square meals.

Marrying a man to reform him is like drinking whisky to destroy it.

The world is a prison from which no man need hope to escape alive.

Silence may be golden, but it won't pay the expenses of the drummer.

A few good misses in the chorus are apt to help an opera to make a hit.

It's sometimes easier to step into another man's shoes than it is to walk in them.

The early fly that falls into a boarding house milk pail is reasonably sure of a watery grave.

Every man intends to have his own way after marriage, but his wife is likely to overrule his intentions.

When you see a lovesick couple cooing like a pair of turtle doves the chances are that marriage will change it to mock turtle.

McCLARYGRAMS

Life is just one long succession of problems.

Some people find it much easier to overlook work than to oversee it.

While you're telling the boss "I don't know" he's thinking up someone else who probably does know.

Cheerful environment has today come to be recognized as having an actual cash value.

What we grumble at as the kicking of fault-finders is very often in reality the knocking of opportunity.

In business, as elsewhere, a squad without a strong, inspiring leader isn't a regiment, but a rabble! And don't forget it, a rabble, invariably, sometime, somewhere, gets routed!

It is difficult, if not impossible, for anyone to hate another who is very much higher or very much lower than himself. When you find someone heartily hating another, you will find that in some way, or at some point, they are pretty much equals.—McClary's Magazine.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Order for Publication Determination of Heirs STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Donald J. McGillis, deceased.

John J. McGillis having filed in said court a petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized, some of which was situated in the County of Crawford aforesaid.

It is ordered, that the 20th day of August A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 8-23



MRS. WILBUR STARR, READER, CELLIST AND PIANIST

Mrs. Wilbur Starr, who heads the Starr Concert Party, the opening feature of the Chautauqua, has been doing Chautauqua and Lyceum work for ten years. She is an accomplished pianologist, and her program will include child impersonations and Japanese stories in costume. Mrs. Starr is also a cellist and pianist. Her company is made up entirely of artists, and they will set a pace for the long list of musical attractions and entertainers that will be difficult to follow.

We are agents for the Sunshine safety lamps. 300 candle power, costs 1c a night, guaranteed five years, burns common gasoline. Order today and have your stores and homes well lighted during the time the electric lights are out of commission. Avalanche office.

Chronic Constipation.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package.

Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In Chancery. Bert Eagon, Plaintiff.

vs. Alice Eagon, Defendant.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court now here and by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Alice Eagon, is unknown, and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or county she resides:

On motion of Glen Smith, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendant, Alice Eagon, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order; and that in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on her or her attorney of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Alice Eagon.

And it is further ordered, that the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

Dated June 28th, 1917.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge, Examined, countersigned and entered by me: Frank Sales, Clerk.

GLEN SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, Business address Grayling, Mich. 7-57.

An Ideal Place to spend your Vacation

Skingley Hotel

Evergreen Park Higgins Lake

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK

Rates Reasonable

Boating Bathing Fishing

Manistee & N. E. R. R.

Time Card

In effect May 6th, 1916.

Read Down.				Read Up.			
A. M.	P. M.	lv	ar	A. M.	P. M.	lv	ar
7.00	12.35	lv Grayling	ar	11.50	12.15	lv	
7.18	12.43	" Resort	lv	11.40			
7.24	1.07	" Sigma	lv	11.11	12.40		
7.34	1.30	" Rowley	lv	12.46	11.55		
7.40	1.35	" Walton	lv	12.20	11.05		
7.46	1.41	" Buckley	lv	11.03	9.41		
7.52	1.46	" Glengarry	lv	10.39	9.01		
7.58	1.52	" Rvr Brch	lv				
8.04	1.58	" Kaleva	lv	9.55	7.50		
8.10	2.04	" Chief Lake	lv	9.43			
8.16	2.10	" Norwalk	lv	9.39			
8.22	2.16	" Manistee	lv	9.15			

† Daily, except Sunday. * Local freight trains.

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A Good Recipe For Cinnamon Rolls

Roll out bread dough to one-half inch thickness. Spread generously with melted butter. Mix 1 teaspoon cinnamon with 1 cup brown sugar, and a little grated lemon rind. Spread over dough and roll it into a cylinder. Cut into slices one and one-half or two inches thick, and place into buttered tin with cut side down. Touch sides with butter so they will separate easily. Let rise and bake. Cinnamon Rolls are not only very nutritious but a delight to the appetite. Serve them occasionally in place of white bread. They are very healthful and add variety to wheat foods. If you follow the above recipe and bake with

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